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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

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LITERATURE

Essays on some Biblical Questions of the Day. By Members of the University of Cambridge. Edited by H. Barclay Swete. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS is a remarkable book, and ought to attract the attention of all who are interested in the Bible. It consists of sixteen essays by Cambridge men dealing with the questions that agitate this age in regard to the history, criticism, and matter of the Old and New Testament. Ten of the writers are Professors or Lecturers in the University; the other six are Fellows or have been students. The book is thus a product of the University: it reflects the highest credit on its school of theology, and places that school in the foremost rank of the theologians of the day. Each writer has taken up a subject which he has mastered, and all are animated by the right spirit of investigation, an ardent love of truth and sincerity, and great candour. They are generally free from extreme views, and give an idea of the present state of theological opinion such as can be found nowhere else in so small a compass.

The first essay is by Mr. A. A. Bevan, and treats of 'Historical Methods in the Old Testament.' He brings his wide and thorough knowledge of Arabic literature to bear specially on the problem presented by the relation of the books of

Chronicles to those of Samuel and Kings. He states in regard to the method of the writers of these books:—

"That method has two marked characteristics, the practice of borrowing passages wholesale from older books, and the practice of freely altering, abridging, or expanding those passages whenever it appeared desirable."

He says of the Arabic historians:—

"Even the soberest and most conscientious of these historians often relate as facts things which, from our point of view, belong to the domain of pure imagination.... In like manner supernatural agencies are not infrequently introduced."

He finds an exact parallel to these features in the historians of the Old Testament, and points out the advantages of comparative historical studies:—

"It will appear evident that for the elucidation of the historical portions of the Old Testament the comparative study of the two literatures is of inestimable value."

The article is ably written and convincing.

The next essay, by the Rev. C. H. W. Johns, is on 'The Influence of Babylonian Mythology upon the Old Testament.' It is full of valuable information in regard to the civilization, inscriptions, and literature of Babylonia, which were long antecedent to those of the Hebrews. He draws special attention to Mr. L. W. King's 'The Seven Tablets of Creation,' and compares them with the narrative of the Creation in Genesis. His conclusion is thus stated:—

"Indeed, the literary remains of Babylonia are so greatly more ancient, that unless all intercourse between the nations had been cut off, the Hebrew version can neither have arisen independently nor been derived from an earlier source, except through Babylonian agency."

The third essay is by Mr. Stanley A. Cook, and is entitled 'The Present Stage of Old Testament Research.' It contains a full, accurate, and clear record of the subject since 1880, with a short preliminary notice of the position of De Wette (1805-7). The works of the theologians who have taken part in the movement are criticized with great impartiality, and the results of their inquiries weighed with much judgment. The paper deserves the highest praise.

Prof. Kennett follows with the history of the Jewish Church from Nebuchadnezzar to Alexander the Great. There are great gaps in the history to fill, and vague and contradictory passages in the documents which must be considered; there are obscurities at every point; but the author has faced all these perplexing problems, and framed a history exceedingly interesting, and as likely to be true as anything yet presented to the public.

The next essay, by Prof. W. E. Barnes, treats of a subject requiring different ability—'The Interpretation of the Psalms.' He explains the present position

of inquiry into the authorship of the Psalms:—

"At the present day we cannot attribute, as our forefathers did, even a moiety of the Psalms (seventy-three according to the Hebrew titles) to the single hand of David. The Psalter is not even a single Collection, but rather a collection of Collections."

We think that he is right in his main contention that the attempts to identify persons and events mentioned in the Psalms with historical persons and events are futile. "In short," he says, "any close examination of the text of particular Psalms warns us against making history our chief guide in the work of interpretation." We think, however, that he becomes extreme in his treatment of the Forty-Fifth Psalm. It is not possible to identify the king mentioned there, but we do not consider that this circumstance compels the conclusion that a religious, and not a secular, idea must be sought to explain the Psalm.

The sixth essay, by Mr. Israel Abrahams, supplies excellent reasons why Rabbinic literature should be studied for the illustration of the New Testament. It is full of valuable information about the subject not easily to be got elsewhere. The Rabbinic scholar should, however, endeavour to be precise in his dates, or acknowledge that he does not know, for it makes a great difference whether the Rabbinic illustrations are anterior or posterior to Christianity.

In dealing with the eschatological idea in the Gospel, Prof. F. C. Burkitt holds that we should look to the fulfilment of the idea involved in the hopes held forth, and not to any particular form of the future, such as the Messianic kingdom or the millennium. Now the belief involved in all the prophecies is that there is a good time coming. He urges that

"the Gospel is the great protest against the modern view that the really important thing is to be comfortable. The Comfort promised by the Gospel and the Comfort assured by modern inventions and appliances are as different as ideals can be."

"No doubt," he says

"the pictures of the Kingdom drawn by the early Christians need profound modification before they fit the view of the universe and of the human race which the advancement of scientific and historical knowledge has now compelled us to hold."

He brings out the object of his essay in these words:—

"What we do need to bear in mind, let me once more repeat, is that whatever our own duties in our own times may be, and whatever we may believe as to the stability of our present civilization, the Gospels were written in times and circumstances when the civilization men saw around them was not stable, and when men's immediate duties were the duties of those who live in an unstable civilization. If we forget this when we study the Gospels, they become unreal for us and unmeaning."

The essay is thoughtful, as well as gracefully written.

The eighth essay treats of 'Our Lord's Use of the Old Testament.' It is a minute study of the subject, and everywhere shows sound scholarship, but it may produce an impression which the author, Dr. McNeile, did not intend. He represents Jesus as a Jew to the end of His life, guided and directed by the Old Testament, and not propounding any doctrine which is not found there. Of course Jesus as a Jewish boy would commit a large portion of the Jewish Scriptures to memory, and the words of the books would continually rise to His mind. But it seems to us too much to say:—

"The main elements in His teaching were not a new and complete creation; He found them all, in germ, in the sacred scriptures of Israel."

Dr. McNeile comes to this conclusion partly because he goes on the supposition that the Synoptics agree in presenting the same picture of Christ. If he had dealt with each Synoptic separately, he would probably have come to a different conclusion. In the Gospel of St. Mark, the word "law" is not once mentioned, the attitude of Jesus to the Pharisaic ritual and religion exhibits profound originality, and His conception of what is true religion is far beyond anything to be met with in the Old Testament. Dr. McNeile asserts that Christ was ignorant of the results of higher criticism and was in error about the books of the Old Testament:—

"He spoke of Moses as the author of the Pentateuch; He argued upon the basis of the tradition that David was the author of the Psalms....He stood, as man, at the intellectual standpoint of His day and country."

He furnishes us with this truly theological explanation:—

"He therefore *could not*, because He *would not*, know such facts with regard to the literary and historical problems of the Old Testament as have been discovered by modern scientific methods of research."

The next essay is by Prof. Inge. It is remarkably able, but proceeds on two notions which may be widely disputed. The first is that the Gospel of St. John is not historical. Dr. Inge says that it "does not pretend to conform to the modern standard of history or biography." The restoration of Lazarus to life did not take place. The miracles "are all acted parables." The second notion is that the Gospel "marks the final severance between Christianity and Messianism." He speaks of "the chief danger from within" coming "from the disillusionment of the old Christian party at the non-arrival of the Parousia." And he says: "The Parousia remains, but only as an otiose feature in his (St. John's) system, and is relegated to the distant future." Dr. Inge has not pointed out any of his authorities for these statements. The Parousia is mentioned in the Gospel itself in the clearest language: "The hour cometh, and now

is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live" (v. 25). Then the nearness of the second coming is implied in the words "if he tarry till I come" (xxi. 22). We think that Paley was justified in the opinion that the words in xvi. 16, "A little while, and ye behold me no more; and again a little while, and ye shall see me," can scarcely have any other meaning. It has been suggested that v. 25 is an interpolation; but the interpolator must have deemed it not inconsistent with the rest of the book. And if the verse is an interpolation, other verses essential to Prof. Inge's ideas may also be so regarded. Dr. Inge supposes the Gospel to have been written about 100 A.D. What do we find in regard to the Messianic ideas in the period between 100 and 200 A.D.? It is a fact that every important Christian writer of that period expresses his strong and ardent belief in the near coming of Christ. Dr. Inge might read over again with profit the last five chapters of the Fifth Book of Irenæus.

The next article discusses the historical value of the Fourth Gospel. Much might have been said in favour of this. The narratives of the marriage feast, the healing of the blind man, and the raising of Lazarus are full of realistic touches which induce the reader to believe them; and the writer never hints in the slightest degree that he is relating not facts, but parables. The writer of the essay, however, Mr. Alan E. Brooke, is debarred from attempting a full defence. He has accepted the Parable theory to a large extent, and all that he attempts to prove is that there is some truth underlying the parables worth inquiring into. He is always vacillating, and suggesting some possible solution of the fact as fact, but never reaching certainty. It is, for all this, a very able essay.

The next essay is entitled 'Jesus and Paul.' Mr. Scott, the author of it, has studied the wide literature of the subject, but he, too, is hampered by his theological position. It is evident that he bases his own dogmatic beliefs on those of St. Paul. In other words, he holds that they are true. If they are true, then he argues with himself that they must have been the beliefs of Christ. He allows that appearances are against this, and that critics have pointed out divergences. But the divergences, according to Mr. Scott, are often seeming differences, and beneath them he can perceive a subtle and more real harmony.

The writer of the next essay treats of the authorship of the six speeches ascribed to St. Paul in the Acts. In his preliminary remarks he notices the beliefs of St. Paul, and in the following words shows that he differs from the author of the previous essay:—

"But it must have struck every reader of the New Testament who reads with his understanding as well as with faith, that the Christianity of Paul is in some important respects not only different from, but even contrasted with, the Christianity of the Synoptic writers."

The essay has the scholarship one expects from Prof. Percy Gardner; but he confesses that he is not certain of his conclusions, and his estimate of the speeches is dependent on the Lucan authorship of Acts. Indeed, his method is of doubtful application, because it is not safe to claim identity of authorship of two books on the ground that the language and beliefs in them are similar.

The next essayist, Mr. H. L. Jackson, has undertaken the task of explaining 'The Present State of the Synoptic Problem.' He has brought together the opinions of nearly all the best critics who have discussed the subject, generally appending their names. His conclusions are thus indicated: "The present state of the Synoptic Problem has been described as chaotic. To a certain extent the description must be allowed." But he thinks that we ought to take a more hopeful view, and that certain results have been attained of considerable importance.

'New Testament Greek in the Light of Modern Discovery' follows, by Mr. Moulton, who has already written much on this theme in his 'Prolegomena.' He shows, as might have been expected, thorough knowledge of all the present aspects of his subject; but we think that as yet he has not made himself fully acquainted with what had been done before the unearthing of the papyri.

A paper follows on 'The History and Present State of New Testament Textual Criticism.' It would be difficult to find elsewhere so clear and accurate a statement. We think Mr. Valentine-Richards is right, even in regard to the last phase of the textual criticism of the New Testament, when he states that he "cannot believe that von Soden's main results will ever be substantiated." But he has omitted one important feature of the question. In consequence of the discovery of passages from several classical authors among the papyri critics have come to the conclusion that the age of a MS. may be no guarantee for its accuracy, and that it is probable that most of the corruptions of a MS. may arise at the earliest period of its existence. There are various reasons for this, especially in connexion with the New Testament. There is first the frailty of the material on which books were written. Then the transcribers of early times had no high standard of accuracy.

The last essay in the book is by the editor, Prof. Swete, 'The Religious Value of the Bible.' In it he tries to show that though we may know little or nothing of the authors of the books of the Bible, and though there may be many historical mistakes in them, this does not detract from the value of it. Its religious worth does not depend upon any decisions which may be reached by the higher criticism, but is proved by the experience of the religious life. The essay emphasizes the fact that Christianity is going through a great crisis. The present book is an exceedingly valuable memorial of that crisis.

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The Victoria History of London. Edited by W. Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. (Constable & Co.)

THIS volume is the first of four proposed to be devoted to a complete history of London. The great importance of the subject has led to a departure from the original plan of the Victoria County Histories by the addition of volumes treating London apart from either Middlesex on the one hand or Surrey on the other. This scheme includes the district within the Bars of London, the borough of Southwark, and the ancient parish of Westminster.

It may be remarked at the outset that the six hundred pages of this initial volume, generously illustrated with a variety of valuable drawings and plans, are on a scale never before attempted in any survey of the metropolis, ancient or modern. The three main points discussed are Romano-British London, Anglo-Saxon remains, and the Ecclesiastical History.

Even experienced archaeologists will be agreeably astonished at the amount of critically winnowed information here set forth as to the occupation of the metropolis by our conquerors during the four centuries of their rule. This part of the volume is the joint work of Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. H. B. Walters, and Mr. F. W. Reader. To the last-named has been entrusted the account of the Roman City Wall, which is treated in a detailed yet vivid fashion. This wall is still, in its fragmentary and in the main hidden condition, the most definite survival of Roman London. Its circuit along the land side can be clearly traced from the Tower northward to Aldgate, thence to Bishopsgate, and along the street known as London Wall to Cripplegate. At this point, taking a westerly course, it passes through the old site of Christ's Hospital to Newgate, and thence southwards to Ludgate. There is some doubt as to its exact course from Ludgate to the Thames, whilst its line along the south side, or river front, is entirely conjectural:—

"It has been argued that there must have originally been a south wall, as it would have been ridiculous to protect the land side and to leave the river side open to attack. This argument might possess some weight if the popular notion that the City wall was not erected until late Roman times were correct. In the earlier days of the Roman occupation their power at sea was supreme, and without fear from attack in this quarter the land side defence may have sufficed, just as we know it to have done in the Middle Ages. During the later Roman period, harassed by the constant incursions of the Saxons, a river defence was doubtless more necessary, and at this time the wall which has been noticed along Thames Street may have been erected. In this way could be explained the great difference of its structure from that of the wall surrounding London on its east, north, and west sides."

The considerable repairs of these three sides of the great scheme of Roman walling which took place under Alfred, during the Norman days, and at intervals down to the mayoralty of Ralph Joceline, in 1477, when an important restoration of the line from Aldgate to Aldersgate took place, involving the rebuilding of the battlements in brick, chiefly consisted in the refacing (and not in the destruction) of the original material. The solid core of substantial Roman masonry still remained for the most part beneath the successive coverings of later days. It has recently been stated by a leading authority on London history—and the opinion has been largely cited—that neither the date nor the occasion of the disappearance of the greater part of the ancient walls above ground is known, beyond the fact that their removal occurred somewhere about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Reader has, however, set this question at rest. The wall in its main features still continued to guard the City until 1766, when the Commissioners of Sewers applied to Parliament for leave to break down this defence, which had stood for at least sixteen centuries, on the plea that its existence was detrimental to the health of the community by the obstruction of the free passage of air.

The structure of this celebrated wall follows the plan usually adopted by the Romans both in South Britain and throughout Gaul, namely, bands of stone bonded at intervals of about a yard with double or treble rows of tiles, the whole being set in a liberal amount of mortar of extreme hardness. The stone throughout is a hard limestone, with a ferruginous sandstone for the plinth; both of these materials are believed by Mr. Reader to have been quarried from Kent. The tiles or flat bricks are of the usual character, close in texture, and averaging 17½ in. long by about 12 in. wide, and from 1½ in. to 2 in. thick.

Upwards of four hundred pages are devoted to the ecclesiastical history of London, together with brief monographs on its wealth of religious houses of every kind and condition. A large number of sources of precise information have been utilized for the first time, with the result that much fresh light has been shed on the whole subject. The invaluable episcopal registers of the see of London, the contents of which are in due course to be printed by the Canterbury and York Society, have been zealously searched; they begin with Bishop Baldock, 1306-13, and are of particular value during the troubles and changes of the sixteenth century.

Another, for the most part hitherto neglected, source of information on the later religious life of the City is to be found in the copious records of many of the City parishes, apart from the parish registers. Not a few of these—such as churchwardens' accounts, books of record, or vestry minutes—go back to pre-Reformation days. It will surprise many to be told that such records or accounts begin

at the following dates in the parishes named: St. Peter, Cheap, 1431; St. Margaret, Southwark, 1445; St. Andrew Hubbard, 1454; St. Michael, Cornhill, 1456; All Hallows, London Wall, 1456; St. Margaret, Westminster, 1460; St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 1466; St. Margaret Patten, 1470; St. Stephen, Walbrook, 1474; St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1525; and St. Alphege, London Wall, 1527.

The ecclesiastical history is made all the more precise, yet interesting, by subdivision into six heads, which deal respectively with the periods up to the Black Death of 1348, from 1348 to 1521, from 1521 to 1547, from 1547 to 1563, from 1563 to 1666, and from 1666 up to the present day. There is also a fairly written summary respecting Nonconformity in London.

Cartography has seldom been put to better use than in the four ecclesiastical maps of London which accompany the letterpress. The first of these is a sketch map designed to illustrate the sites and dedications of old London churches, and the possible origin of some parishes through the subdivision of older ones. The second map shows the ecclesiastical aspect of the City shortly before the Reformation; the names and positions of the religious houses are set forth, in addition to those of a hundred and three churches. The third map illustrates the ecclesiastical features of the City during the period between the Reformation and the Great Fire. Although the fine edifices attached to various religious houses had disappeared, there were a hundred and six churches still standing. The fourth of these maps sets forth the religious condition of the City about 1710, when the parish churches numbered seventy-one, and the various Nonconformist places of worship, severally distinguished, reached a total of thirty-eight; there were also a Dutch church, two French churches, and a German Lutheran church. The fire of 1666 destroyed, or partly consumed, eighty-nine out of ninety-seven existing parish churches.

Almost the whole of this ecclesiastical history is the creditable work of ladies who have distinguished themselves in the Oxford Honour Schools of Modern History or the Cambridge Historical Tripos, or who have graduated at London or St. Andrews. Chief amongst them are Miss Joyce Jeffries Davis, Miss E. Jeffries Davis, and Miss M. Reddan. The one exception is the Rev. Dr. Cox, who has written about the priory and the hospitals of Southwark; these accounts have, however, been "lifted" from the second volume of the Victoria History of Surrey, a fact which ought to have been stated.

It is pleasant to find that, after thorough search into the stories of the monasteries, such a general conclusion as this is possible:

"The relations of the citizens with these religious communities did not generally leave much to be desired. There were disputes with St. Paul's about boundaries, with St. Bartholomew's over the fair, and with St. Martin-le-Grand about sanctuary,

but they did not develop into serious quarrels. The only instance of real ill-feeling occurred in the thirteenth century, and was caused by the privileges which raised the abbey at Westminster into a rival. On the whole, it may be said that the City was proud of those foundations, most of which owed much to the generosity of the citizens, and that the London houses had a real sense of belonging to, and forming part of, the City."

The Cambridge Modern History.—Vol. VI. *The Eighteenth Century.* Edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and S. Leathes. (Cambridge University Press.)

THE new volume of 'The Cambridge Modern History' will be read with at least as much interest as its predecessors. It fills an awkward gap on our shelves. We have hitherto had no complete account in English of the extraordinarily complicated events—diplomatic, political, religious, social—which changed the history of Europe, and profoundly affected the future of many States, from the conclusion of the Peace of Utrecht and the supplementary pacifications to the outbreak of the French Revolution. Here, told with admirable lucidity, and in almost every case equally admirable conciseness, we have the whole story.

The first point that strikes us about the volume is the remarkable complexity of the interests, and, in consequence, the historical facts, with which it deals. It forms an excellent guide to those who have found the diplomatic tangle hard to unravel. It is clear from the remarks of Mr. J. F. Chance, Mr. Edward Armstrong, and M. Jean Lemoine that, as the result of the Peace of Utrecht, Spaniard and Frenchman fought together against the Austrian in Italy during the wars of the Polish and Austrian successions, and against England during the Seven Years' War and the War of American Independence. The discord of 1718 is the one jarring note in this harmony, which lasts till the days of the Revolution.

Burke, with no little reason, termed the Family Compact of 1733 "the most odious and formidable of all the conspiracies against the liberties of Europe that ever has been framed." We think Mr. Armstrong might have laid more stress on this important document, for it furnishes the *raison d'être* of one of the most prominent features in the European relationships of the eighteenth century, the close alliance of France and Spain against England. Even Lecky thought that this Compact was unknown to contemporaries, but Add. 27,731, British Museum, shows that in 1733 we received an almost exact French version of it. Though this "eternal and irrevocable" Compact fell into abeyance on the death of Philip V. in 1746, it was nevertheless revived in 1761.

Its influence can be discerned in many ways. From its conclusion warfare assumes a twofold aspect. We have a war on

sea and in the New World breaking out simultaneously with a war in Europe. Had not Walpole declared in favour of a policy of peace, we should have seen this double aspect in 1733, for in that year the War of the Polish Succession began. We have on the one hand the naval war of 1739, and on the other the continental War of the Austrian Succession. The colonial war of 1756 is followed by the Seven Years' War of Germany. The War of the Bavarian Succession in 1778 coincides with another war between England and the house of Bourbon.

Mr. E. A. Benians has exceptional qualifications for treating 'Financial Experiments and Colonial Development,' and makes it abundantly evident that the cause of dispute between the Franco-Spanish power and England was the New World. This attempt at Bourbon ascendancy may not unfairly be regarded as the forerunner of the ascendancy of France under Napoleon, and may—in part, at least—explain the comparative ease with which the great Corsican conquered Europe.

The reader of the impersonal and trustworthy chapters by Mr. C. T. Atkinson and Dr. Emil Daniels, on the War of the Austrian succession and the Seven Years' War respectively, will perceive how little sympathy they show with the Carlylese manner of conceiving history. In the pages of Carlyle *Candidatus Linsenbarth* and his bag of batzen receive as ample treatment as the causes of the diplomatic revolution. The more we study the career of Frederick the Great, the more we feel the necessity of regarding him as one of the centres of force in the affairs of his time. We have to confess that circumstances made him, not that he made and mastered circumstances. The theorists of the age laid down the right precepts of government, and the benevolent despot spent much of his life in carrying them into effect. In the spirit of the seventeenth century, Louis XIV. truly declared that he was the State; and in the spirit of the eighteenth, Frederick II. no less truly declared that he was the first servant of the State. The two statements mark the difference between the two men, and account in some measure for the failure of the one and the success of the other. Mr. Atkinson, however, helps us to understand that increase of territory is not everything, and that Maria Theresa's losses in land were more than balanced by her gains in unity. For against her loss of Silesia she might reckon her gain of Hungary. One result of the contest had been the consolidation of the Austrian dominions: of this the return of the imperial dignity constituted the outward sign. Bavaria and Saxony were no longer rivals, but submissive members of the Empire.

In discussing the causes of the Second Silesian War of 1744 Mr. Atkinson does not attach sufficient importance to a State paper dated the 27th of September, 1743, and entitled 'Points sur lesquels le Ministère Prussien doit travailler'

('Politische Correspondenz,' ii. 424). This document proves that the aims of Frederick in waging war in 1744 and in 1758 were one, and that in each case he tried to protect the Empire against Austrian aggression. Arneth frankly admits ('Geschichte Maria Theresias,' ii. 296) that the Austrians in 1743 had determined to follow Carteret's advice of "keeping Bavaria and saying nothing about it." Had Austria kept Bavaria, her supremacy in South Germany must have prevented the development of Prussia in North Germany. In fact, Maria Theresa wanted an equivalent for Silesia. Frederick might contemplate her occupation of Naples, but he could not allow her to seize Bavaria.

The ally of the great Prussian king, England, was aware of the isolated position in which she stood. Pitt's war was the final scene in the great struggle between England and the house of Bourbon. William III. and Marlborough had defeated the ambition of Louis XIV. to dominate Europe; Pitt completed the task which his two predecessors had begun. Dr. Wolfgang Michael, in a closely packed, lucidly written account, shows that the interests of England in 1740 and in 1756 were identical, and that Pitt was the first to grasp the underlying unity. He presents the Seven Years' War in its true perspective as one of the greatest and most brilliant illustrations of the combined strategy of fleet and army that history has to furnish. In his learned biography of Pitt, Von Ruville has treated the political and diplomatic history of the war in a fashion that is both exhaustive and exhausting; but he has not the firm grasp of combined strategy shown by Dr. Michael. The struggle between Pitt and Kaunitz possesses no unity. The alliance into which the obstinacy of Maria Theresa and the genius of Kaunitz had forced Louis XV. cost France—*pace* the Duc de Broglie—her colonial empire: the very statesmen who wrought the diplomatic revolution came to the most utter disbelief in it. From this volume we get a clear idea of the many aspects of the Seven Years' War. The European side has been treated by Dr. Daniels, the English side by Dr. Michael, and the colonial side by Sir Alfred Lyall and Mr. P. E. Roberts. These authors enable us to take a comprehensive view of the war, and disentangle the threads of the hostility between the Franco-Spanish house and Great Britain.

Prof. Sanford Terry writes on 'Jacobitism and the Union,' and his work exhibits great learning as well as sound judgment and good sense. His industry is not inferior to his knowledge, and his contribution is likely to remain a standard authority for some time to come.

As Mr. R. Dunlop's chapter on Ireland in the eighteenth century is written by an expert familiar with every aspect of his subject, it is filled with facts presented in a luminous and orderly fashion. Mr. Dunlop sums up the value of the well-known book of William Molyneux on 'The Case of Ireland being bound by Acts

of Parliament' as follows:—
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of Parliament in England Stated,' but he does not bring out the fact that it is no mere *livre de circonstance*. He connects its issue with the woollen controversy, but the correspondence of Archbishop King proves unmistakably that the lawsuit of that prelate with the corporation of Londonderry was the real source of the inspiration of his friend William Molyneux. We hear much about the destruction of the woollen industry in 1698, but study of the Board of Trade Returns, Ireland, vols. i., ii., and v., makes it doubtful whether the Act of 1698 pressed with such sudden severity on the country as Mr. Dunlop supposes. Thus from Christmas, 1700, to Christmas, 1701, 364,672 stones of wool, of the value of 296,338*l.*, were exported from Ireland to England. From Christmas, 1701, to Christmas, 1702, wool to the value of 320,377*l.* was exported; from Christmas, 1702, to Midsummer, 1704, wool to the value of 508,108*l.* was dispatched; and from Midsummer, 1704, to Christmas, 1706, wool to the value of 606,791*l.* was sent to England.

The accounts of Russia under Anne and Elizabeth, of the "Hats" and "Caps" and the great revolution effected by Gustavus III., are written with the lucidity we associate with the pen of the late R. Nisbet Bain. The "Hats" were the friends of France, the "Caps" the friends of Russia. We can see how the leaders of the "Caps" endeavoured to compass the ruin of their political opponents by the ready help of Russia. In fact, in both Sweden and Russia corruption by foreign money prevailed to an extent that is almost incredible. Mr. Bain bases this part of his researches upon the correspondence between the ministers in London and the Earl of Hyndford, the English ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and examines how far England was engaged in these Northern affairs. It is clear that Sweden, Poland, and Turkey were decadent Powers, unfit to take any part in the large issues of the day. Russia was, however, rapidly rising into importance, and France sought her friendship. As long as France remained hostile to Austria she was necessarily hostile to Russia. The secret diplomacy of Louis XV. maintained, Mr. Bain points out, a French party in Poland, and the able Foreign Minister, Vergennes, urged the Porte to declare war against Russia. The alliance between France and Austria in 1756 annulled the treaty with England, September, 1755, and Alexis Bestoujeff, its author, was disgraced. In December, 1756, Russia accepted the Treaty of Versailles, and thus became the indirect ally of France. This alliance was continued by the great Catharine, and friendly relations between the two Courts subsisted till the Revolution. Louis XV. did not like this alliance, and ultimately it left him impotent to prevent the partition of Poland and defend his traditional ally, Turkey, against the attacks of Catharine II. She, like many despots, proved the friend of freedom outside her own frontiers.

Mr. A. L. Smith produces a singularly compact, clear, and well - proportioned account of 'English Political Philosophy in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries'; and Prof. C. E. Vaughan discusses ably 'The Romantic Movement in European Literature.' Mr. Smith's chapter is an admirable piece of writing, without a superfluous word. His grasp of his subject has enabled him to produce a judicious estimate of the place of Hobbes in thought. When the philosopher of Malmesbury declared that civil or political philosophy must be based upon natural, did he anticipate the doctrine of Herbert Spencer? His view of philosophy reminds us of Sidgwick's humorous account of it as a species of policeman performing a wholesome function in protecting us from other philosophies. "Philosophiren," wrote Novalis, "ist dephlegmatisiren vivificiren." It is not a little curious to find Hobbes saying of the Roman Church, in almost the language of Prof. Harnack: "If a man consider the original of this great ecclesiastical dominion, he will easily perceive that the Papacy is no other than the ghost of the deceased Roman Empire sitting crowned upon the grave thereof."

Mr. Smith's exposition of Hobbes's theories suggests many questions. For example, did the philosopher present his social contract as an historical fact, or merely as a convenient explanation of the origin of government? In the early part of the eighteenth century he ceased to be assailed, and Mr. H. W. V. Temperley explains the reason. The Deists then came into prominence, and Hobbes fell into the background. Toland and Collins began to apply the philosophy of Locke to support their theological position. In all these writings we note the influence of Hobbes, to which may be traced the source of many ideas of the French Encyclopaedists and the English Utilitarians.

NEW NOVELS.

The Rust of Rome. By Warwick Deeping.
(Cassell & Co.)

As the reader is never acquainted with the offence for which Benjamin Heriot was sent to prison, it is difficult to know what measure of sympathy to extend or withhold. We think that this defect rather spoils the moral of the story, which seems to be the power of recuperation obtained by a return to nature; and certainly it detracts from the interest. What Mr. Deeping has best realized is the tragedy of the struggling writer and his consumptive wife. This part of the book is a great deal above the rest in sincerity and observation, if not in vivid description. The painting of the evil-passioned squire is meant to be a bold piece of portraiture, and strikes one as that; but it is not entirely successful. It has no "tone." Further, the degeneration of the story into unpleasant melodrama sadly disturbs

one's faith in the author. We fancy that the squire got out of hand, like Frankenstein's monster. Mr. Deeping is making progress with modern subjects, and this is a distinct advance on his previous essay.

They Also Serve. By Christopher Stone.
(Chatto & Windus.)

THE man who, weary of a city life, betakes himself to the country on inheriting a small independence, and there leads the life of a quiet explorer, keeping a diary of his discoveries, is no new character in fiction; but as typical of the period, he is fair game for every novelist. Mr. Stone presents a new variety of this genus in the opening pages of 'They Also Serve,' which are the best of the book. A town-bred man, of artistic and intellectual yearnings, without a particle of real taste for country life or people, describes his début as a cottager with delightful priggishness. He is young, and he mistakes his town-bred strain of Socialism for superiority. His description of the types he meets, thus biased, are shrewd and amusing. But halfway through the book he disappears, after kissing a girl, and in his place we find a common boy in love. The girl, till then reserved and charming, undergoes a similar transformation; and the story ends melodramatically amid a glow of boyish sentiment.

Character is at present Mr. Stone's weak point. He has, however, gifts of observation and description.

The Golden Centipede. By Louise Gerard.
(Methuen & Co.)

THIS seems to be a first novel; if so, we can congratulate the author on a promising start. It is a romantic tale of adventure in West African latitudes, in which villains, plotters, native traditions, and a love-story have part. Major Sinclair, in the secret service of the Government, is a type we have met before, and he does not altogether live up to his reputation as a clever official. On the other hand, the arch-villain more than lives up to his. There are many traces of amateurishness in the narrative, but that does not prevent it from being spirited, full-blooded, and engrossing. The idea of the centipede is what one might safely call "eerie."

Margarita's Soul. By Ingraham Lovell.
(John Lane.)

MARGARITA is apparently compounded of Voltaire's Ingénue and Du Maurier's Trilby, with a considerable dash of Katharina the Shrew, and we cannot say that the blend is at all to our taste. When man after man succumbs to the lady's strictly savage charm, we feel a

mild astonishment, which changes to flat incredulity when she suddenly blossoms into a *prima donna* of European reputation, and becomes the rage in the highest social circles.

Lovers on the Green. By May Crommelin. (Hutchinson & Co.)

THESE annals of a charming rural village situated somewhere within easy reach of London open brightly and pleasantly. Gospel Green and its social politics amuse and even mildly interest us. But the author, not content with these peaceful themes, goes further afield in quest of others more exciting. Wealthy ladies masquerading as humble wage-earners, fortunes lost and won over aerial navigation, lovers long despaired of reappearing beside their own tombstones—there is little reality or congruity in these things. But good-nature and a sense of humour make amends for much, and neither is lacking here.

A Golden Straw. By J. E. Buckrose. (Mills & Boon.)

MR. BUCKROSE, who has won a considerable place among the younger writers of fiction, has shown, in more than one attractive story of country life, that he possesses a sense of character, a pleasing gift of humour, and a sincere love of nature. These qualities are displayed less effectively in his latest book. The plot, which is concerned mainly with the secret marriage of a high-minded, emotional girl to a weak-willed, worthless musician, is rather commonplace, and the narrative, though not wanting in dramatic force and ease, fails, as a whole, to grip or please us.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians. By Gerald H. Rendall. (Macmillan & Co.)—Recent criticism, according to Dr. Rendall, divides Second Corinthians into two sections, written at different times, but united by chance into one ill-assorted whole. He assumes that the last four chapters of the Epistle were written before the first nine, and brought about the relationship between the Apostle and the Corinthians evident in these nine chapters. He examines the sections, beginning with the second, verse after verse, and makes the further assumption that the second section, part of a separate letter, was written after a second visit to Corinth unrecorded in Acts. The results of his examination satisfy him. "Starting with a clear hypothesis," he says,

"and keeping our eyes fixed upon the central problem of structure, composition, and relation of parts, we have now traversed the Epistle from end to end, scrutinising each verse, each word, each implication, to test the soundness of the theory proposed. It has nowhere failed or broken down."

If we accept Dr. Rendall's conclusions, we no longer need think of St. Paul as writing, in chaps. i.-ix., lovingly to the Corinthians, and in chaps. x.-xiii., on the other hand, angrily and violently. The

opening words of x. 1 are *αὐτὸς δὲ ἐγώ Παῦλος*, and they do not suggest any connexion with ix. 15. Dr. Rendall will not countenance the suggestion that between chaps. ix. and x. an interval of time must be assumed; and he refers especially to Sir W. Ramsay, who accepts the unity of the Epistle, and makes the time and place of writing different for the two parts. Prof. Zahn of Erlangen, who is not noticed, is strongly in favour of the unity, though he admits, as every one must, the difference in the style of the parts. "Quite a different tone," he says, "pervades the third division of the letter (chaps. x.-xiii.). Being an expression of Paul's own personal feelings, it is distinguished from the preceding sections, which were written also in Timothy's name, by the introductory phrase, *αὐτὸς δὲ ἐγώ Παῦλος.*"

Prof. Zahn would set aside Dr. Rendall's critical inquiry as useless. In justification of that inquiry, however, are the awkwardness of the opening words of x. 1 and the difference in the tone of the two sections. To those who cannot admit the unity of the Epistle Dr. Rendall's scholarly work will be of value, since it will show them that a plausible theory regarding the origin of chaps. x.-xiii. can be set forth. The theory is that they are part of a separate letter, and he suggests that, as it contained condemnations of a member or members of the Corinthian Church, it was not at first made public. "I cannot doubt," he says, "that the lost, or rather the suppressed, commencement, which led up to the existing chap. x., contained the name (or names) of the principal offender." When the letter was published, charity dictated that the personal condemnations should be omitted, and this explains the abrupt beginning of x. 1.

Introduction to the New Testament. By Theodor Zahn. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)—The title-page contains the names of six men who have been engaged in this translation of the third German edition of Prof. Zahn's work, and the editor explains that some of them have been occupied with the notes alone. The notes printed in small type are greater in bulk than the text itself, and the whole work may be described as monumental. The translation is well done. Apart altogether from the value of Prof. Zahn's theories and conclusions, the extracts from and references to books ancient and modern will be of the greatest use to scholars. No Introduction to the New Testament can possibly secure general acceptance, and, in spite of his great learning, Prof. Zahn will be rejected by many critics. He represents—so far, at least, as Germany is concerned—a reactionary movement, and in his zeal for traditionalism accepts even 2 Peter as a genuine writing of the Apostle. It is a significant fact, however, that a man of his great learning is on the side of traditionalism, and supports it, not by vapid ejaculations against the Higher Criticism, but by scholarly arguments.

The first book of the New Testament Canon with which Prof. Zahn deals is the Epistle of St. James, which he ascribes to James "the brother of the Lord." He seeks to show that it was written to the Church in the year 50, while its membership was still almost entirely Jewish. He does not admit that it was directed against Paulinism, even in a degraded form; and he contends that the fact that the writer showed "some feeling for the euphony and rhythm of the Greek tongue" does no injury to the theory that it was the work of James

the official head of the Jerusalem Church, which very early in its history had more Hellenists than Hebrews in its membership.

In the discussion of the writings of St. Paul the most interesting point is the argument in favour of his authorship of the Pastoral Epistles. Prof. Zahn holds that critics who have denied the Pauline authorship of these epistles have been prejudiced through their misconception of what is said in them regarding the officers of the Church and doctrinal errors. His own conclusions are that the epistles did not recommend or introduce an order of government in opposition to some other system, and that the heresies attacked were not the Gnostic heresies of the second century, as Baur held, but were of Jewish origin and of St. Paul's own time.

The Epistles of St. Peter are both ascribed to the Apostle, and a note, in opposition to Sir William Ramsay, is devoted to a proof that the first of them does not presuppose a persecution by the civil authorities, and that the situation of the Christians does not suggest Domitian's reign, but Nero's. In the text itself Prof. Zahn says that it is "really impossible to see how any one can discover in 1 Peter a persecution of the Christian confession carried on by the imperial government or by any civil authority." He suggests that Antioch was the place where 2 Peter was written, and dates it somewhere between 60 and 63, confessing that "this makes it earlier than 1 Peter." The introduction of himself as the "brother of James," by the author of Jude is accepted, and he is taken to be the brother of James of Jerusalem. For this epistle, addressed to the churches to which 2 Peter was written, the year 75 is given as an approximate date. "All the elements," Prof. Zahn states, "of the prophetic picture of the false teachers in 2 Peter, and of the historical description of Jude, are to be found in 1 Corinthians, except that in the latter case they have not yet reached the same stage of development." The origin of Hebrews is fully discussed; and, while favour is given to Luther's hypothesis, contrasted with others, that Apollos was the author, Prof. Zahn arrives at Origen's conclusion: *τις δὲ ὁ γράψας τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, τὸ μὲν ἀληθὲς Θεὸς οἶδεν.*

The Fourth Gospel is subjected to an exhaustive examination, and the conclusions of an exegetical study of chap. xxi. are that the chapter was written while the Apostle John was still living; that it was not the work of John himself, but of persons who composed it with his consent, and probably at his suggestion; and that those same persons testified that St. John wrote the entire book, making their testimony cover the supplement. These conclusions commend themselves to Prof. Zahn, and he has no hesitation, after full consideration of the external and internal evidence, in attributing the Gospel to the Apostle. The Logos doctrine, he shows, is not expounded, but pre-supposed, in the Gospel, and he argues, therefore, that the book must have been prepared for Greek Christians. He sees no reason for rejecting the tradition that they lived in the province of Asia, and that St. John was in Ephesus when he wrote. The book was composed, he thinks, between the years 80 and 90; and he finds in the freedom displayed in the reproductions of the discourses of Jesus a proof of the Johannine authorship, since such freedom would be natural in the case of one who had heard the Lord, and felt certain that he was in possession of the essential historical truth.

Social Relationships in the Light of Christianity. By W. Edward Chadwick. (Longmans & Co.)—Dr. Chadwick has in this volume expanded his Hulsean Lectures, and puts forward a plea for the supremacy of the ethical in conduct, especially in social relationships. He examines the nature of society, and passes on to a consideration of family, commercial, and international relationships, the pastoral relationship, and that between citizen and State. The rich, he seeks to show, shirk their responsibilities from a selfish individualism and from the claims of "Society," while the very poor, largely owing to modern industrial conditions, cannot discharge them. The ethical teaching of the Old and New Testaments in regard to social relationships is discussed in the second and third lectures; while the fourth is devoted to "Possibilities of Reform."

Dr. Chadwick, though he is the preacher of a great theme, does not display the arts of a sensational pulpit orator, but he does not hesitate to speak with frankness. "The shape or the colour of a vestment," he says,

"the use or not of an ornament or accessory of worship, a particular posture or gesture, may to the official mind—especially when associated with memories of historic continuity, or with some far-reaching, but hardly immediately applicable, doctrinal implication—seem to be of great importance. Are these things so regarded by the majority of earnest lay people?"

With these things he compares such helps and influences as knowledge of the right and courage to do it, power to overcome temptation, sympathy in distress, and encouragement to greater personal purity and temperance.

There is no suspicion of party politics in any of Dr. Chadwick's words. He has, however, in dealing with his subject to consider the State, and politics in the highest sense are necessarily treated. Drawing attention to the fact that to-day we are constantly working more and more through the State for the promotion of the moral life of all classes, he proceeds to say that

"this should be the issue of all laws for the promotion of temperance, for the better housing of the people, for reducing the hours of labour, and for requiring at least a living wage; in short, for the removal of various forms of disability and of temptation."

Dr. Chadwick examines the statements that at the present time the tendency is to lay too little stress on the need of improving the individual, and too much on the need of improving his environment; and that our Lord entirely reversed this proportion. He argues that social psychology shows that even in thought the individual cannot be separated from his environment; and in reference to the teaching of Jesus he points to such phrases as the "leaven of the Pharisees" and the "leaven of Herod," and the effects of environment in the parables of the Lost Sheep and the Prodigal Son. "It is the strength," he asserts,

"and the qualities of the forces which are passing to and fro along those invisible and intangible and immaterial connections which we call social relationships; it is these connections between the individual and his human environment which Jesus recognized to be of such infinite importance upon both."

There is a practical side to Dr. Chadwick's lectures, though he contrives not to be didactic in style. Speaking, for example, of the "institutional church" of to-day, he professes not to question the usefulness of its various activities; but he does question

"the correctness of the relationship of the pastor to his people who expends his energies largely in multiplied services or in raising funds for 'running' these various institutions," and also "whether, by forsaking immediate devotion to the highest moral and intellectual work, he is most usefully employing a 'dedicated life.'"

Though the author proffers no new theories, his treatment shows that he is deeply interested in his subject.

The Codex Alexandrinus (Royal MS. 1 D V-VIII) in Reduced Photographic Facsimile: New Testament and Clementine Epistles. (British Museum.)—The warmest thanks of scholars are due to the Trustees of the British Museum for the production of this facsimile, and for the useful form in which it is published. In 1856 a photographic facsimile of the Epistles of Clement was issued by the Trustees, and in 1879 they published in autotype the first volume of a facsimile of the whole MS. That volume contained the New Testament and the Clementine Epistles, and was followed by volumes with the text of the Old Testament. Dr. Kenyon, who writes an Introduction to this edition, tells us that the Codex Alexandrinus, with the exception of the Utrecht Psalter, was the first MS. to be photographed. He goes on to say that the present issue on a reduced scale is intended to serve the purpose of the original facsimile at a much lower cost. He explains that "the reduction of scale (about 3:5 in linear measurements, or 2:5 in superficial area), especially when counterbalanced by the improvements in photography during the last generation, does not interfere with legibility, and it is believed that for most purposes students will find this edition perfectly adequate."

Dr. Kenyon in his Introduction also gives an account of the history of this MS., so far as it is known, and its clerical features. In the form now issued there are separate quires of eight leaves with double columns of the text. There is a loose binding for the quires, and a case for the whole. It is of interest to note that the Trustees hope to follow this volume of the New Testament and the Clementine Epistles with the volumes of the Old Testament.

Students will be able to use this facsimile in their workrooms as if they had the original MS. before them; and Dr. Kenyon, with a guardian's care of a treasure, can reflect that the original is saved from much of the wear and tear of handling.

Old Testament History and Literature. By B. H. Alford. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Alford's book will be found very useful by the rank and file of teachers and learners, who, though as a rule not able to engage in minute and extensive studies, are for the most part desirous of making themselves acquainted with the main results of modern critical inquiry on the history and literature of the Old Testament. The work is written in a clear and sober style; and if at times it presents a mere tabulation of facts, it does so in a helpful manner. The author aims throughout at gaining the assent of his readers by the logical coherence of the details dealt with, and he never tries to glide over difficulties by means of rhetoric. One of the advantages of the volume is that it brings the history down to the death of Simon the Hasmonaean, B.C. 135, and that it includes an account of several of the most important books belonging to the Old

Testament Apocrypha. Among the works which have been consulted are Dr. Edward Caird's "The Evolution of Religion," Dr. R. H. Charles's publications on Apocalyptic literature, M. Loisy's "La Religion d'Israël," and Mr. C. G. Montefiore's "The Bible for Home Reading." The author is also abreast of the times with regard to recent discoveries. Accuracy has been honestly aimed at; and we think that the statement on p. 2 that the author of Isaiah xl.-lv. lived "nearly a century later than the statesman of Hezekiah's time" may be regarded as a mere slip, for the correct longer interval can be easily deduced from the dates given at the beginning of the book in the "Table of Contents."

We are pleased to see that Canon Foakes-Jackson's *Biblical History of the Hebrews* (Cambridge, Heffer; London, Simpkin & Marshall) has reached a third edition. The narrative has at once a simplicity and a verve which are attractive; and the notes at the end, indicating sources for further study, have been revised and enlarged.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Many Memories of Life in India, at Home, and Abroad. By J. H. Rivett-Carnac. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Mr. Rivett-Carnac is naturally proud of his old Suffolk family, he being seventeenth in descent from Thomas Ryvet of Freston. He has had a varied and distinguished career in the Bengal Civil Service; he was successful in stirring the energies of the Europeans at Ghazipur, and forming an excellent volunteer Light Horse, of which he was Colonel; and his many artistic tastes led him to dabble in archaeology and propound a theory about "cup-marks." He owed much of his versatility to his foreign schooling, for he was educated at Bonn, where he met Lord Lytton, the future Viceroy, as a leader of the "Gold Caps"; but his family connexions, and later those of his wife, a daughter of Sir Henry Durand, considerably smoothed his way in India. His personal inclination was for the diplomatic service, and Lord Palmerston gave him two invaluable rules for his guidance—almost as priceless as Disraeli's counsel about the Letters of Junius: "Practise writing a legible hand," said the great Foreign Secretary, "and remember, never stick your dispatches together with pins." But Admiral Rivett-Carnac was not the man to consider private predilections when solid advantages were at stake, and possessing a nomination for the Indian Civil Service at the last moment before the "competition wallah" overrode the old system, he sent his reluctant son to Haileybury, whence in due course he proceeded to Calcutta.

The recollections of a man who served in India in various posts, from secretaryships in Bengal and the Central Provinces to Commissions in Berar and so forth, and who knew most of the great men of his time in India, and was on intimate terms with many of them, are bound to be full of interest, and the author's sketches of his contemporaries—notably of his cousin Sir Richard Temple, Sir Bartle Frere, and Lord Mayo, of whom he relates a number of characteristic anecdotes—are marked by insight and generous appreciation. There is an abundance of good stories in the book, though they are told with perhaps rather wearisome detail; and the traits recorded of Outram, Frere, Sir Alfred Lyall, Owen Burnes, and

others will be read with interest beyond the Indian official world to whom the book primarily appeals.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac had original notions. He tried to introduce a continental idea into India, and used to hear appeals in the hot season whilst seated up to the neck in a large swimming bath; but the Indian *Punch* got hold of it, and the excellent plan had to be abandoned. Another device of his, in charity to his visitors, was to place any servant, who was detected in taking a "tip," upon a high stool of repentance, for passers-by to ridicule. There is a pleasing tale of Temple and "the great Mango trick," which carries a moral for forest inspectors; and the important "Shoe Question," familiar to old Indians, found a happy solution in Mr. Rivett-Carnac's tactful management. Even Mr. Rudyard Kipling's infancy comes under notice, and it is delightful to find that the novelist's respect for Government in those tender years was so implicit that when he had resolved to "change his God," because the God he then had would probably be incensed if he did not finish an uncongenial pudding, he instantly reverted to orthodoxy on being firmly assured by his sister that "You can't change your God: it is the Sirkar's [Government] God."

There is a pathetic story of how a local government tried to preserve a special tiger for Lord Mayo to shoot; how they overfed the beast with bullocks, till he grew sick with satiety and want of exercise; and how the official surgeon introduced opium into the bullocks' carcasses to allay the disorder. All was in vain: the tiger died of a full habit, with a vast inflated white waistcoat, and was the most expensive preserve ever charged to the Government.

Most of the stories are too long to quote, but these few lines may be given concerning a "competition wallah" and his wife who came to a Lieutenant-Governor's house, where the great man's wife was famous for interesting herself in the domestic occurrences of the Civil Service:—

"One evening the pair were invited to dine at Government House, and his Honour, whilst going the round of his guests before dinner, rather hesitated as he arrived before his be-spectacled retiring young guest. But her Ladyship speedily sailed up to the rescue, and bringing forward the young couple announced before the whole company, 'Oh, James, don't you know Mr. Larkins? Why, he is the young civilian who has twice had twins, and not yet passed either of his examinations.'"

We should add that these 'Memories,' though not only "many," but also very long, are written throughout in admirable taste and good feeling, and there is little but the kindest appreciation of old colleagues and competitors in a service where rivalry does not invariably breed harmony.

LAST week we noticed 'La Jeune Athènes,' a political and social volume from the pen of a recent Secretary of the French School at Athens. We now have to call attention to a political volume, the composition of another member of the School. M. A. J. Reinach—a son, we believe, of M. Joseph Reinach, and nephew of the distinguished Hellenist in whose footsteps he is treading—is responsible for *La Question Crétioise vue de Crète* (Paris, Paul Geuthner). M. Reinach writes with strong conviction, but with moderation, and pleases us even when his pages take, exceptionally, an anti-English tone. Those who were concerned with the Cretan negotiations of last year perhaps noticed the appearance in September and October, in French reviews, of the first portion of the present little book: three-fourths of it are, however, we think, new. M. Reinach gives

enough of the history of Cretan insurrections during the last century to enable the general reader to understand his later chapters, and in these writes freshly and with much brightness of style as to the delays of the protecting Powers and their consequent embarrassments. It has already been suggested in other quarters that the vanity of the Cretans had not on this occasion misled them when they declared that, so far from Greece annexing Crete to the disadvantage of the island, it was Crete that was going to annex the Kingdom; and there appears to be ground for the Cretan boast in the effects produced by the visit to Athens, in the present year, of the Cretan leader. The points on which M. Reinach falls foul of our country are two; and they differ widely from one another. Not without reason, he suggests that we had much to do with the Young Turk movement, and should have foreseen the extent to which our policy in regard to it would clash with our declared policy in regard to Crete and Greece. On a lighter head he draws a picture of social relations among the troops composing the occupying force maintained until last year in Crete by the protecting Powers. While the French, the Italians, and the Russians made friends with the Greek officers of the Cretan militia and shared their sports, the British stood aloof, and—perhaps from shyness—were not unnaturally accounted rude. The privates remained as completely separated as did the officers. The non-British contingents

"se sont mêlés à la population, ils se sont fait estimer et aimer par elle, autant les officiers dans la 'société' que leurs hommes dans le peuple. Ils animaient de leur présence les rues, les magasins, les cafés, coudoyant librement les indigènes, causant et s'amusant avec eux."

Italian and Cretan soldiers both wore their khaki in the same free-and-easy style:—

"Avec quelle roideur le soldat anglais ne porte-t-il pas, au contraire, son khaki de bonne coupe dans les rues de Candie. Le casque colonial de même couleur, l'inseparable badine comme seule arme, lui donnent l'air d'un de ces touristes anglais indifférents à tout, sinon à retrouver en tout climat les éléments de la vie à laquelle ils sont habitués en Angleterre. Vivant à part, absolument chez eux dans leurs baraquements allongés sur les vieux remparts, ils en ont transformé les fossés en terrains de tennis et de foot-ball. Les matchs ont lieu entre bataillons comme en Angleterre, mais aucun Crétien n'a jamais été convié à y assister."

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY VOLUMES of "Everyman's Library" (Dent) are now available, and the last fifty issued continue to show the enterprise and wide scope of the series. This time, indeed, there is a new section of "Reference," under which appears *A Biographical Dictionary of English Literature*, by Mr. J. W. Cousin. Considering the difficulties of compressing so large a subject into a single volume, we think Mr. Cousin has done very well. Dryden's translation of *Plutarch's Lives*, revised by A. H. Clough, 3 vols., is as welcome as Florio's *Montaigne*, well introduced by Mr. A. R. Waller, 3 vols. These two translations, and *The Adventures of Gil Blas*, 2 vols., need no commendation. *Le Sage* as a Breton is suitably introduced by M. Anatole Le Braz. *Tartarin of Tarascon* and *Tartarin on the Alps*, both printed in one volume, offer abundant humour, and a merciless exposition of the men of the South, whence Daudet came. *Balzac's About Catherine de' Medici* is not the best of his attempts at historical fiction, as Prof. Saintsbury explains. *Balzac* in this line was some way below Dumas; still his work is always worth reading. In *Goldsmith's Poems and Plays*, annotated and introduced by Mr. Austin Dobson,

students have an ideal edition of a master of English. Count Lützow's *History of Bohemia* is a rehandling of a work first published in 1896, which has now been brought up to date. The Count has filled a real gap by this work, which shows all his enthusiasm for history and scholarship. The books we have mentioned are only a few out of the many available, and in every case the reader will find, it need hardly be said, an excellent bargain for his money.

Messrs. Dent's venture has had a well-deserved success, for it offers to the many chances of securing the best literature which were not so long ago beyond the hopes of the enthusiast.

MR. A. F. WALTER.

WE hear with regret of the death on Tuesday last, at Wokingham, in his sixtieth year, of Mr. Arthur Fraser Walter, of the family honourably associated with the control of *The Times* for over a hundred years. Mr. Walter was the second son of John Walter the Third, and, in consequence of his elder brother's sad death by drowning in 1870, was marked out at an early age to succeed his father.

After education at Eton and Christchurch, he entered the *Times* office as an informal assistant to John Walter, and, on the latter's death in 1894, succeeded to his post as manager and chief proprietor. He had already shown his discernment by his early suspicions of the Pigott forgeries. When *The Times* was made into a limited liability company, he became chairman, and it is understood that his son, who has been carefully trained as a journalist, will occupy the same position.

In accordance with the traditions of his family, Mr. Walter never took any public position in connexion with *The Times*. He was known to his friends as a man of wide interests and ready generosity. In Berkshire he was an admirable landlord, for many years a member of the County Council, and a keen supporter of the Volunteer movement.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF FICTION.

YOUR article of last week suggests a good many reflections of a pessimistic order. Now that every paper pretends to criticize fiction, and a good many encourage the feuilleton, it is clear that journalism has an increasing influence on novel-writing.

It has, further, an influence which is not perceived by the average public. If A writes for two papers, or even for one of influence, A gets an early notice—and (human nature being what it is) a favourable one, if possible—of his novel when it appears. On the other hand, B, a writer of equal merit, who is outside the literary world of London, has no claim for preferential treatment, and does not get it. Such treatment, in the present crowded state of the book-world, is half the battle. The public is already far too prone to believe in mere names, and the literary ring of journalizers fosters this defect by its pretty system of mutual admiration and advertisement.

Critics worthy of the name have always been eager to discover talent, to promote the welfare of the unknown hand; but there are others—men, from the circumstances of their position, of great fluency on paper, but to the close observer pathet-

ally eager to seize on the ideas and adjectives of others.

Criticism is, indeed, now largely a matter of deft adjectives. You despise Scott; you can boast that you have not read 'Don Quixote'; you know nothing beyond the fiction of the last century, or the last forty years; you know no language but your own, and that badly; yet you consider yourself competent to review any sort of novel. The deft adjective carries you over many difficulties; and when you do make a mistake ludicrous to the student or historian who knows, it does not matter. For it is by no means certain that his protest, if he takes the trouble to send it nowadays, will be inserted.

All this goes on in spite of the fact stated by "A Novelist," that there are more people of educated taste than there ever were. I do not doubt it, but I wish that their opinions counted for more, were more effectively "voiced," to use a word beloved of the common scribe.

I should like to see a circle of men and women of various tastes and ideals (an ideal implies a standard of sincerity beyond that of the average journalist) allowed to give from time to time their views on current fiction. They should have enough experience to be beyond the age of blind enthusiasm, and enough means to secure what they chose to read. I believe the opinions of such a body would soon acquire a considerable influence, and justify publication.

TWENTY YEARS A CRITIC.

SURELY publishers might give us novels at a cheaper price. Already movements are being made in this direction, I hope with results which justify the experiment, though I am not at all clear on this point.

The cheaper price, implying greater confidence on the part of the publisher, might reduce the flood of less worthy novels launched with great risks, and inadequately produced and advertised. Then, too, there would be more chance of dealing fairly with books likely to give a good return.

An author has, I believe, but little control over the advertising of his book. He should insist, when he makes an agreement, on proper treatment in this way, so far as it can be secured in advance.

Publishers ought, I think, to state, when they publish a novel that has been "serialized," the paper in which it has previously appeared. I understand that such "serialization" does no harm to a work in book-form, but rather the opposite. Why, then, is it concealed? A statement of this previous appearance would certainly help some of us to avoid such volumes.

The millionaires, earls, plutocrats, and international detectives of popular fiction have become infinitely tedious. I went at once to a play called 'Smith.'

There is one prominent exception to the rule that tragedy is out of favour, Mr. Galsworthy. He has established a reputation which shows that thinking people are still a portion of the reading public.

N. M.

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included in their sale last week the following: Smollett's *Adventures of an Atom*, first edition, 2 vols., original boards, uncut, 1749 (for 1769), 63l. Evelyn's *Sylva*, by Hunter, old morocco, with fore-edge painting of Wotton, 23l. Curtis's *Botanical Magazine*, 1787-1850, 76 vols., 26l. Dallaway and Cartwright's *History*

of Sussex, 3 vols., 19l. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 1848-79, 30 vols., 10l. 5s. *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, Catalogue of Ballads, Broadsides, &c., 5 vols., 11l. 6s. *Prault's Italian Classics*, 32 vols., old red morocco, 17l. 5s. *Impartial History of the War in America*, 1780, 10l. 15s. *Du Cange's Glossary*, by Henschel, 10 vols., 11l. The total of the three days amounted to 1,103l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Androutsos (Chrestos), *The Validity of English Ordinations from an Orthodox Catholic Point of View*, 3/6 net.

Bibliotheca Abessinica: III. *The Octateuch in Ethiopic*, according to the Text of the Paris Codex, with the Variants of Five Other Manuscripts : Part I. *Genesis*, 4r.

Edited by Dr. J. Oscar Boyd.

Blaxland (Bruce), *The Struggle with Puritanism*, 2/6 net.

One of the Handbooks of English Church History.

Clarke (C. C.), *Handbook of the Divine Liturgy*, 3/6 net.

Clergy List, with which is incorporated the Clerical Guide and Ecclesiastical Directory, 1910, 12/6

Gowen (Rev. Herbert H.), *An Analytical Transcription of the Revelation of S. John the Divine*, 3/6 net.

With introduction, brief commentary, and a Dictionary of the Apocalypse.

Hardouin (Jean), *Prolegomena*, 6/ net.

A book on the authenticity of the Fathers and Doctors of the Church, translated by Edwin Johnson.

Joyce (G. C.), *The Inspiration of Prophecy*, 3/6 net

An essay in the psychology of revelation.

Lang (Andrew), *The Making of Religion*, 5/ net.

Third edition of an able and fascinating book. New Testament in the Revised Version of 1881, with Fuller References.

Published jointly by the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses.

Phillips (Forbes), *What was the Resurrection?* 2/6 net.

Robinson (Charles), *The Interpretation of the Character of Christ to Non-Christian Races*, 3/6 net.

The author sets forth the ideals of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Islam, and seeks to justify Christian missions on the ground that these ideals are so high that without the help of Christ no man can live up to them.

Sturt (Henry), *The Idea of a Free Church*.

Tait (Arthur J.), *Christ and the Nations*, 5/

An examination of Old and New Testament teaching.

Law.

Pirani (S. G.), *Index of Patent Design, Trade Mark, and other Cases*, 1884 to 1909, 21/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Blacker (J. F.), *The A. B C of collecting Old English Pottery*, 5/ net.

With over 450 illustrations.

Singleton (Esther), *The Art of the Belgian Galleries*, 6/ net.

A history of the Flemish School of Painting, with descriptions of the great paintings in Bruges, Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, and other Belgian cities.

Poetry and Drama.

Allen (Lyman Whitney), *The Triumph of Love*, 5/ net.

Bretton (J. Le Gay), *Elizabethan Drama : Notes and Studies*.

A collection of articles which should be of value for reference, but the notes would probably be more useful were they printed with the text.

Clifford (Percival), *The Song of the Wanderer*, and other Verses.

Contemporary German Poetry, 1/

Selected and translated by Jethro Bithell.

Dante, *The Divine Comedy*, 3/6.

Cary's translation, with an introduction by Marie Louise Egerton Castle, a chronological view of the age of Dante, additional notes, and index.

Dickins (Edith Pratt), *The Port o' Dreams*, and other Poems, 5/ net.

English Nativity Plays, 8/6 net.

Edited, with introduction, &c., by S. B. Hemingway.

Famous Poems, 1/6 net.

A new anthology of lyrics and ballads. One of the Pocket-Book Series.

Foster (Claude), *Poems*, 3/6 net.

Galsworthy (John), *Justice*, 2/ net.

A tragedy in four acts, now being played at the Duke of York's Theatre.

Hult (Gottfried), *Reveries*, and other Poems, 5/ net.

Huntington (Helen), *From the Cup of Silence*, and other Poems, 3/6 net.

O'Byrne (Dermot), *Seaford and Firelight*, 8d. net.

No. 2 of the *Orpheus Series*, with cover design by Arthur Bowmar-Porter.

O'Dowd (Bernard), *Dawnward*, 2/6

Second edition of a volume of poems from Melbourne, some of them reprinted from Australian journals.

Bibliography.
English Catalogue of Books, 1909, 6/ net.

Philosophy.

Dewe (Rev. J. A.), *Psychology of Politics and History*, 5/ net.

Discusses the causes of the progress and decline of nations and the influence of the classic pagan religion and of Christianity upon the State.

Rand (Benjamin), *The Classical Moralists*, 10/6 net.

Selections illustrating ethics from Socrates to Martineau.

Walsh (C. M.), *The Doctrine of Creation*, 3/6 net.

A discussion of various theories, religious and philosophical, on the creation of matter, illustrated by quotations from the writings of philosophers ancient and modern.

Political Economy.

Schrijvers (J.), *Handbook of Practical Economics*, 5/

Translated from the French by F. M. Capes.

Whetham (W. C. D.), *Eugenics and Unemployment*, 1/ net.

A lecture delivered in Trinity College, Cambridge, on January 24.

Wicksteed (Philip H.), *The Common Sense of Political Economy*, including a Study of the Human Basis of Economic Law, 14/ net.

History and Biography.

Bardon Papers : Documents relating to the Imprisonment and Trial of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Edited for the Royal Historical Society by Conyers Read, with a prefatory note by Charles Cotton.

Buchanan (James), *Works* : Vol. X. 1856-60.

Comprises his speeches, State papers, and private correspondence, edited by J. Bassett Moore

Burchard (John) of Strasburg, Bishop of Orta and Civita Castellana : *Diary*, Vol. I. 1483-92, 21/ net.

Translated from the Latin text published in Paris, with notes and appendixes, by the Right Rev. A. H. Mathew.

Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office : Edward III. Vol. XI. 1360-64, 15/

Cory (G. E.), *The Rise of South Africa* : Vol. I. From the Earliest Times to the Year 1820, 15/

A history of the origin of South African colonization from the earliest times to 1857, with map, plans, and illustrations.

Coventry Leet Book ; or, Mayor's Register, 1420-1555, 15/

Transcribed and edited by Mary Dormer Harris for the Early English Text Society.

Escott (T. H. S.), Edward Bulwer, First Baron Lytton of Knebworth, 7/6 net.

A social, personal, and political monograph, with a frontispiece portrait.

Fleming (David Hay), *The Reformation in Scotland* : Causes, Characteristics, Consequences, 10/6 net.

The Stone Lectures at Princeton Theological Seminary for 1907-8.

Foster (John W.), *Diplomatic Memoirs*, 2 vols., 24/ net.

With illustrations.

Garnett (Richard), *The Life of W. J. Fox, Public Teacher and Social Reformer*, 1786-1864, 16/ net.

Finished by Edward Garnett, with 7 illustrations.

Irving (Washington), *Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada*, 1/ net.

One of the World's Classics.

Mathew (Right Rev. A. H.), *The Life and Times of Hildebrand, Pope Gregory VII.*, 12/6 net.

Pension Book of Gray's Inn : Vol. II., 1669-1800.

Edited by Reginald J. Fletcher.

Poor Book of the Tithings of Westbury-on-Trym, Stoke Bishop, and Shirehampton, 1656-98, 10/

Transcribed by H. J. Wilkins. With introduction and notes.

Redway (Major G. W.), *The War of Secession: 1861-2, Bull Run to Malvern Hill*, 5/- net.
With maps reproduced by permission of the War Office, Washington, No. II. of the Special Campaign Series.
Sergeant (B. E.), *The Royal Monmouthshire Militia*, 4/- net.
Smith (Sophie Shillito), *Dean Swift*, 10/- net.
With 16 illustrations.
Upper Norwood Athenæum, 1909: *The Record of the Winter Meetings and Summer Excursions*.

Geography and Travel.

Allen (Percy), *Impressions of Provence*, 12/- net.
Illustrated by Léopold Lelée and Marjorie Nash.
Archer (William), *Through Afro-America*, 10/- net.
An English reading of the race problem.
Davis (John), *Travels of Four Years and a Half in the United States of America, 1798-1802*, 10/- net.
With an introduction and notes by A. J. Morrison.
Dunfermline, 'The Journal' Guide to, 6d.
Compiled by J. B. Mackie.
Johnson (J. P.), *Geological and Archaeological Notes on Orangia, 10/-*
Rhodes's *Directory of Passenger Steamers*, 1910, 2/- net.
Contains particulars of over 4,000 passenger steamers, including 400 pages of letterpress, and 20 full-page illustrations.

Swann (Alfred J.), *Fighting the Slave-Hunters in Central Africa*, 16/- net.
A record of twenty-six years of travel and adventure round the Great Lakes and of the overthrow of several notorious slave-traders, with 45 illustrations and a map, and an introduction by Sir H. H. Johnston.
Tangye (H. Lincoln), *In the Torrid Sudan*, 12/- net.
With maps and illustrations.

Sports and Pastimes.

Riddell (J. A.), *All about Trout Fishing*, 1/-
Philately.

Skeat (Rev. Walter W.), *Early English Proverbs, chiefly of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*, 3/- net.
With illustrative quotations.

Studies in Philology: Vol. IV.: Conjunction plus Participle Group in English, by Orestes Pearl Rhine; The Dramatic Monologue, its Origin and Development, by Claud Howard.
Published under the direction of the Philosophical Club of the University of North Carolina, Uhlenbeck (C. C.), Grammatical Distinctions in Algonquian demonstrated especially from the Ojibway Dialect.

A lecture delivered at the Royal Academy in Amsterdam, translated from the Dutch with some alterations.

School-Books.

Bartholomew (J. G.), *A School Economic Atlas*, 2/- net.
With introduction by L. W. Lyde.

Black's Supplementary Readers: *Old-Time Tales from the Fairy Book* by the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman'; and *A Christmas Carol and Little Dombey*, as abridged by Charles Dickens, with Composition Exercises, 6d each.
Cervantes, *La Ilustre Fregona, El Licenciado Vidriera*, 3/-

Two of the *Novelas Ejemplares* edited by F. A. Kirkpatrick in the Pitt Press Series.

Crump (E. H.), *Selections for Dictation from our Leading Prose Writers*, 1/-
With a list of words commonly misspelt, and rules for punctuation.

Dale (Lucy), *Landmarks of British History*, 2/-
With 8 plates in colour and 72 other illustrations.

English Literature for Schools: Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*, abridged by Mrs. Frederick Boas; Goldsmith's *Selected Essays*, edited by J. H. Lobban; and *Narratives selected from Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, edited by George Wherry, 1/- each.

Oxford Plain Texts: Milton's *Comus*, *Minor Poems and Sonnets*, and *Paradise Lost*, Books III.-VI., 4d. each.

Potter (W. J.), *Concurrent Practical and Theoretical Geometry*, 4/- net.
Containing the substance of Euclid, Books I. to XI. treated both experimentally and formally in 4 parts.

Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, 2/-
Edited by A. F. Watt. One of the University Tutorial Series.

Science.

Armstrong (E. Frankland), *Carbohydrates: Glucose, the Disaccharides, and the Glucosides*, 3/- net.

Bankers' Telegraph and Cable Code, 15/- net.
Blagg (Helen M.), *Statistical Analysis of Infant Mortality and its Causes in the United Kingdom*, 1/- net.
Braun (Dr. Reinhard), *The Mineral Kingdom, Parts IX.-XL*, 2/- net each.
Translated, with additions, by L. J. Spencer, with illustrations. For notice of Part VIII. see last week's *Athenæum*, p. 220.
Bryce (Alexander), *The Laws of Life and Health*, 7/- net.
Burr (Malcolm), *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma: Dermaptera (Earwigs)*.

Edited by A. E. Shipley, and published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India.

Ennis (W. D.), *Linseed Oil and other Seed Oils*, 16/- net.
An industrial manual.

Greene (Edward Lee), *Landmarks of Botanical History: Part I. Prior to 1562*.

A study of certain epochs in the development of the science of botany. Part of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.

Jones (H. C.), *Introduction to Physical Chemistry*, 7/- net.

Keartons' *Science Pictures*, Part I., 1/- net.
Reproduced in photogravure, colour, and black-and-white, from photographs by Richard and Cherry Kearton, with descriptive text by Richard Kearton.

Kemp (H. R.), *The Engineer's Year-Book of Formulas, Rules, Tables, Data, and Memoranda*, 1910, 8/-

Mack (Amy E.), *A Bush Calendar*, 3/- net.
An Australian nature book with 42 illustrations.

Macnair (Peter), *Introduction to the Study of Minerals, and Guide to the Mineral Collections in Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow*, 3d.

Mörsch (Emil), *Concrete-Steel Construction*, 21/- net.

Translated from the third (1908) German edition, revised and enlarged, by E. P. Goodrich.

Murray (J. Alan), *Soils and Manures*, 6/- net.
One of the Westminster Series.

Nisbet's *Medical Directory*, 1910: Part I. *Directory of Medical Practitioners*; Part II. *The Local Directory*, 7/- net.

Onodi (A.), *The Optic Nerve, &c.*, 10/- net.
Translated by J. Luckhoff.

Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. V. Part IV.

Stopes (Marie C.) and Fujii (K.), *Studies on the Structure and Affinities of Cretaceous Plants*.

Issued in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*.

Sylvester (James Joseph), *Collected Mathematical Papers*: Vol. III., 1870-83, 18/- net.

Fiction.

Aicard (Jean), *Maurin the Illustrious*, 6/-
Translated by Alfred Allinson.

Antrobus (C. L.), *The Stone Ezel*, 6/-

The Ezel is an English boundary stone of sinister reputation, and this tale tells one of the stories clustering round it.

Bindloss (Harold), *The Gold Trail*, 6/-

A story of life and adventure in the bush and the snowclad ranges, dealing incidentally with the fortunes of a once famous mineralogist who has come down in the world.

Bowen (Marjorie), *I Will Maintain*, 6/-

The scene is laid in the United Provinces at the period when the Protestant religion was in danger of extinction under the powerful influence of Louis XIV.

Chesterton (G. K.), *The Ball and the Cross*.

A disquisition on religion and irreligion.

Hill (Headon), *Foes of Justice*, 6/-

A tale of villainy and its discovery.

Livesey (Jessie E.), *Sons of the Blood*, 6/-

Deals with bush life and treachery in Africa.

McIver (Iver), *An Imperial Adventurer*, 6/-

Concerned with the pioneer expedition into Mashonaland in 1890.

Newte (Horace W. C.), *Calico Jack*, 6/-

A story of the music-halls.

Randell (Wilfrid), *Quaker Robins*, 6/-

The hero is an engine-driver, and the book is concerned with the life of railway men.

Sherren (Wilkinson), *Tumult, 6/-*

A Wessex love-story.

Southerner, The: being the Autobiography of Nicholas Worth, 6/-

An American story showing the advance of the hero from his schooldays to his absorption in social problems.

Stairs (Gordon), *Outland*, 6/-

A tale of strange wood folk and the dissensions between the Outliers and the Far-Folk.

Symons (B.), *A Lady of France*, 6/-

A romance of Medieval Paris.

Voynich (E. L.), *An Interrupted Friendship*, 6/-
The scenes include an ancient chateau of a Burgundian marquis and an exploring expedition in South America. In the latter the young Italian who figured in 'The Gadfly' reappears.

White (Percy), *An Averted Marriage, and other stories*, 6/-

Consists of 14 short stories.

General Literature.

Burton (Richard), *Masters of the English Novel*, 6/- net.

A study of principles and personalities. Everyman's Library: *Adventures of Gil Blas*, 2 vols.; *Balzac's About Catherine de' Medici*, with introduction by Prof. Saintsbury; *Cousin's Short Biographical Dictionary of English Literature*; *Daudet's Tartarin of Tarascon* and in the Alps; *Florio's Montaigne*, with introduction by A. R. Waller, 3 vols.; *Goldsmith's Poems and Plays*, with introduction by Austin Dobson; *Lützow's History of Bohemia*; and *Plutarch's Lives*, revised by A. H. Clough, 3 vols., 1/- net each vol.

Haultain (Arnold), *Hints for Lovers*, 4/- net.

Lawler (O'Dermid W.), *East London Visions*, 6/- net.

Loane (M.), *Neighbours and Friends*, 6/-

Another volume of social studies by the author of 'The Queen's Poor.'

New House of Commons, 1910, 1/-

"Mems." about members, with over 600 portraits and caricature sketches, 20 electoral maps, particulars of the polls, list of unsuccessful candidates, &c.

Perfidious Welshman, by Draig Glas, 2/- net.

An account of Wales and Welshmen at the present day which is hardly likely to please natives of the Principality.

Rogers (Anna A.), *Why American Marriages Fail, and other Papers*, 4/- net.

Selections from Dickens, 1/- net.

Chosen by A. H. Sidgwick. One of the Pocket-Book Series.

Shute (Henry A.), *Farming It*, 5/-

Recounts the adventures of an amateur farmer, and the mishaps which befall him with live stock, crops, neighbours, and household affairs, with illustrations by Reginald B. Birch.

Pamphlets.

Cohen (Israel), *Zionism and Jewish Ideals*, 1d.

A reply to Mr. Laurie Magnus.

Cook (Lady), *Illegitimacy*.

Includes statistics and reflections.

*FOREIGN.**Theology.*

Scriptores Æthiopici: Series Prima, Vol. VII. *Apocrypha de B. Maria Virgine*, edited by M. Chaïne, S.J., Text and Translation; Series Altera, Vol. VIII. *Liber Axumæ*, edited by K. Conti Rossini, Text, 3 parts, 10/- 6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Homolle (T.), *Fouilles de Delphes, 1892-1903*: Vol. III. *Épigraphie*, Part II., par M. G. Colin, 15fr. 50.

Bibliography.

Lanson (G.), *Manuel bibliographique de la Littérature française moderne*: Vol. II. *Dix-septième Siècle*, 4fr.

History and Biography.

Aulard (F. A.), *Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut public*: Vol. XIX. 21 décembre, 1794—31 janvier, 1795.

One of the large volumes published under the authority of the Minister of Public Instruction.

Blok (P. J.), *Relazioni Veneziane*: *Venetiaansche Berichten over de Vereenigde Nederlanden van 1600-1795*.

A portly volume from the Hague, being the seventh of the *Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatien*.

Boehmer (H.), *Les Jésuites*, 4fr.

This translation of the Bonn Professor's work has an introduction by Gabriel Monod.

Mathiez (A.), *La Révolution et l'Église*: *Études critiques et documentaires*, 3fr. 50.

By the President of the Société des Études Robespierres.

Robiquet (P.), *Buonarroti et la Secte des Égaux*, 3fr. 50.

Schlumberger (G.), *Mémoires du Commandant Persat*, 1806-44, 7fr. 50.

Thomson (V.), *La Vie sentimentale de Rachel*, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Maurel (A.), *Petites Villes d'Italie*: Part III.

Abruzzes, Pouilles, Campanie, 3fr. 50.

Sociology.

Avenel (Vicomte G. d'), *Découvertes d'Histoire sociale*, 1200-1910, 3fr. 50.

Fiction.

Deschaumes (E.), *La Femme à la Tête coupée*, 3fr. 50.

General Literature.

Courouble (L.), *Madame Kaekebroeck à Paris*, 3fr. 50.

Laumonier (P.), *Ronsard, Poète lyrique : Étude historique et littéraire*, 15fr.

Sadée (L.), *Schiller als Realist*, 2m. 50.

Pamphlets.

Liebermann (F.), *Die Eideshufen bei den Angelsachsen*.

A reprint from the *Karl Zeumer Festgabe* 'Historische Aufsätze.'

* * * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for March includes 'The Oxford Museum and its Founders,' the substance of an address by Dr. Augustus Vernon Harcourt on the fiftieth anniversary of its opening. 'The Seine in Flood,' by Mr. H. Warner Allen, is an eyewitness's impression. In 'Later Letters of Edward Lear' Canon Selwyn draws upon unpublished material, both prose and verse. Miss Q. Scott-Hopper writes on 'The Collingwood Centenary,' which occurs this month. In 'St. Patrick's Day with the Pathans' scenes on the North-West Frontier are described by 'The Subaltern,' already known to readers of *The Cornhill*; and Mr. W. H. Rideing, editor of *The Youth's Companion*, in 'Friends and Acquaintances' gives reminiscences of Boughton, Archibald Forbes, and James Payn.

MESSRS. GEORGE ALLEN & SONS have in the press, and will publish shortly, 'Maurice Maeterlinck,' a study by Gerard Harry, translated by Mr. A. R. Allinson, including two essays by Maeterlinck hitherto unpublished in English. The book will have a photogravure portrait of Maeterlinck and other illustrations.

THE first novel to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder this year will be 'Eve in Earnest,' by Mr. John Barnett, the author of 'Geoffrey Chorlton,' which will be ready on the 4th of March. Eve is the daughter of an unpractical middle-aged scholar, who is above worldly considerations, and Mr. Barnett tells the story of her endeavour to enable her father to live in comfort.

AN interesting book to be issued during the present season by Mr. Elkin Mathews is a rendering of Dante's 'Il Convito.' The work is principally in prose, but it embodies three of Dante's canzoni. Mr. William Michael Rossetti has taken up these canzoni and translated them in their literal meaning, placing by the side of this the meaning which the poet himself expounded as being his true intention.

In his new novel 'Morning Star,' which Messrs. Cassell will publish on March 11th, Mr. Rider Haggard deals with the mystery and black magic of the old Egyp-

tians. The volume will contain three illustrations by A. C. Michael, two of which will be in colours.

MR. MURRAY will shortly publish in his 'Wisdom of the East' Series 'The Burden of Isis,' a translation from the Egyptian of the laments of Isis and Nephthys, from the pen of Mr. James T. Dennis of Baltimore.

A NEW Shakespearian sensation has been provided by Dr. C. W. Wallace, whose discovery of a fresh signature of the poet is described and illustrated in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*. Interesting as is this new notice of Shakespeare, it has attached to it a number of casual assumptions and a dose of sentiment which make no appeal to the serious student. The legal proceedings to which the signature is appended throw little light, if any, on Shakespeare's literary personality. The discovery of an additional signature is, however, a notable event, on which we cordially congratulate Dr. Wallace.

A NEW SHAKSPERIAN INTERPRETATION, by Dr. Smythe Palmer, in *The Oxford and Cambridge Review* for this month, deserves the attention of scholars. He holds that the "mobled queen" of 'Hamlet' means the "Mab-led" queen, *i.e.*, fairy-struck, possessed by enchantment, like the Greek nympholept."

THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF ST. ANDREWS has decided to issue, as a University publication, a volume on Latin paleography by Prof. Lindsay, entitled 'Early Irish Minuscule Script.'

THE first Minute Book of the Trades House of Glasgow, covering the period from 1605 to 1678, with appendix and index, will be ready shortly in a limited edition. The book forms a record of the jurisdiction and authority that the House exercised throughout the seventeenth century over craftsmen of the burgh generally.

MESSRS. PUTNAM'S spring list includes the following books in theology and kindred subjects: 'Modern Christianity; or, the Plain Gospel Modernly Expounded,' by Dr. J. F. Peters; 'Above Life's Turmoil,' by Mr. James Allen; 'Resources: an Interpretation of the Well-Rounded Life,' by Mr. Stanton D. Kirkham; and 'A Message to the Well,' a study of spiritual healing by Dr. H. W. Dresser.

'LETTERS OF A MODERN GOLFER: BEING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD ALLINGHAM,' is a mixture of fiction with practical instruction in the game by Mr. Henry Leach. Messrs. Mills & Boon will publish the book shortly.

MESSRS. HARRAP'S new books include an 'Introduction to Economics,' by Prof. A. S. Johnson; and 'Sociology: its Simpler Teachings and Applications,' by Dr. James Q. Dealey.

In April will appear the first number of *The International Bibliographer*, a monthly register, edited by Dr. George Eller. It will be published on the 1st of each

month by Mr. Erskine MacDonald, Clun House, Surrey Street, Strand, and will include a brief bibliography and compendium of the principal publications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and other countries.

MR. FIFIELD announces that he has removed to more convenient offices at 13, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

AN interesting allusion was contained in Archdeacon Cunningham's Presidential Address to the Royal Historical Society on the 17th inst. The author, in the course of a critical appreciation of Bacon's enlightened historical method, pointed out that the resemblance between this method and Shakespeare's treatment of the historical plays is so close as almost to justify the suggestion that the poet was at some time under the scholarly influence of the historian.

THE well-known theologian Prof. Erich Haupt, whose death, in his sixtieth year, is announced from Halle, was the editor of the *Deutsch-Evangelischen Blätter*, and author of a number of theological works, among them 'Der Sonntag und die Bibel,' 'Die Gefangen-schaftsbriefe Pauli,' and 'Die Bedeutung der Heiligen Schrift für die evangelischen Christen.'

THE visit of members of the English Goethe Society to Weimar last year proved so successful that it has been decided to repeat it in June, when the Weimar Goethe Society celebrates its Jubilee.

HERMANN HEIBERG, who has died in his seventieth year, was a novelist of repute, and at one time the Director of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in Berlin. He was also the representative of the *Hamburger Correspondent* and the *Gartenlaube*. Among his numerous works are 'Fluch der Schönheit,' 'Die goldene Schlange,' 'Apotheker Heinrich,' and 'Norddeutsche Menschen.'

THE death, at the advanced age of ninety-seven, is reported from Reykjavik of the historian Tal Talson Melstad. During his long career as teacher he was unwearied in his efforts to arouse interest in Icelandic education, and to promote historical research. He also founded and edited several papers in Iceland. Of his works the most important is a 'History of the North.'

AT the monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution on the 17th inst. 130*l.* was granted towards the relief of members and widows of members; and two new members were elected.

THE quarterly meeting of the Committee which manages the Booksellers' Provident Retreat was held on the same day. The reports from the Retreat were satisfactory, but it was regretted that the winter had affected the health of the older inmates.

AMONG Government Papers just published we note Royal Commission on Poor Laws, Evidence relating to Scotland, Vol. VI. (9s. 1d.), and Index to same, Vol. VI.a (1s. 9d.).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Crystalline Structure and Chemical Constitution. By A. E. H. Tutton, D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.)—This is the first of a series of "Science Monographs" to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Each volume in the series will deal with a special subject of scientific research, and will be written by an investigator who has advanced the borders of that special subject. As a beginning no better selection of subject and author could have been made than the present. Dr. Tutton's researches on the connexion between crystalline structure and chemical constitution have been carried on for about twenty-five years, and the results have been published in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, the *Journal of the Chemical Society*, and the *Zeitschrift für Krystallographie*.

In the present volume, after a short historical sketch, the author gives a connected story of his researches, with a concise but clear presentation of their main results, and the whole is in a form which will interest a much larger group of readers than those directly engaged in crystallography, for it clearly brings out the influence of the periodic generalization concerning the elements, and the true meaning of isomorphism. Dr. Tutton promises a larger book, with greater technical detail, on "Crystallography and Practical Crystal Measurement," to be issued shortly by the same publishers.

When Dr. Tutton began his investigation on isomorphous series of salts, it became evident that improved apparatus was required for the investigation of crystals, for cutting and grinding, and for measuring angles. The author's ingenuity, skill, and patience have been rewarded by the construction of highly successful instruments, which he devised, and here describes. The measurements of crystals of simple and double sulphates and selenates in isomorphous series are given in detail, including their optical and thermal relations. In the last chapters the whole results are summarized, and the main conclusions pointed out.

In an "isomorphous" series of salts the members have a definite chemical analogy, crystallize with like symmetry, and develop forms the interfacial angles of which differ only by an amount which has not been observed to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. In such series certain salts of ammonium, potassium, rubidium, caesium, and thallium are included. But the more exclusive "eutropic" series within each of these isomorphous series are those in which the members exhibit the progression of the whole of the crystal properties according to the atomic weight of the interchangeable chemical elements. In these, of the alkali metals, potassium, rubidium, and caesium salts only are included, thallium and ammonium not conforming in every respect, and being excluded by their essentially different chemical nature and certain different crystallographic properties.

A general conclusion from the remarkable work of Dr. Tutton is that

"specific chemical substitutions are accompanied by definitely orientated changes in the crystal structure, indicating that particular chemical atoms occupy definitely localised posi-

tions in the chemical molecule, and therefore, as the molecule is the structural unit of the space-lattice, in the crystallographic structural unit."—P. 194.

That this work will have a further use in stimulating research, and in impressing the chemist as well as the physicist with the importance of the science of crystallography—"the science of the organised and perfect solid"—there can be but little doubt. We hope that further instalments of the series will maintain the high standard here set up.

Darwinism and Human Life. By J. Arthur Thomson. (Melrose.)—In this volume Prof. Thomson contributes a useful summary of the present position of Darwinism. It contains the lectures he delivered in 1909 before the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. The subject was chosen as fitting for the centenary of Darwin's birth, and no better exponent could have been found. Prof. Thomson is always lucid, and on the whole he is an impartial critic. The lectures are necessarily in a popular form, and do not go deeply into the subject; but for those of the present generation who desire to obtain some insight into Darwin's teaching and the directions in which modern research and criticism tend to modify or confirm it, no better book could be suggested. Much of the subject-matter was more fully dealt with by the author in his treatise on "Heredity," published two years ago, and there has been little change in his opinions since then.

Prof. Thomson opens by showing the interdependence of living organisms—the "Web of Life"; individual life is a correlation not only of organs, but also of organisms. Governing and limiting such correlation is the factor which Darwin described as "the Struggle for Existence"; out of this are developed variations, the raw materials of progress. The author reviews the known facts of inheritance and their bearing on selection, both organic and social. He shows that man, to a great extent, has succeeded in emancipating himself from the law of natural selection, and has thereby produced other sociological difficulties, which seem likely to become formidable obstacles in the path of his higher evolution. Prof. Thomson's remedies for this state of affairs are those he has suggested before. His ideals are Eutopias, or healthful surroundings; Eutechnics, or wholesome occupations; Eugenics, producing an improved and progressive race. The difficulty, however, in these directions is that those remedies which are efficacious are mostly impracticable, and those which are practicable are not specially efficacious.

It is noticeable that in Prof. Thomson's opinion the "yea" or "nay" of the opposing biological schools on the question of the inheritance of acquired characters is not so confident as formerly. He himself is still inclined to the negative. He cites Kammerer's experiments with *Salamandra maculosa* and *S. atra* as a "striking case" on the Lamarckian side; but it is doubtful whether his criticisms of those experiments will be considered effective by the adherents of that school. It would be as well, perhaps, as Dr. Bastian suggests, if, in this stage of the controversy, those who deny the inheritance of acquired characters would produce some evidence that changes such as those alluded to above must be the result of a primary germinal change. At any rate, the time is past for pontifical denunciations of error by adherents of Weismann such as we notice in a recent and otherwise reasonable article on economic problems of to-day.

ROYAL CREMATIONS IN ISRAEL.

HAVING some years ago made a special study of passages bearing on the topic introduced by Mr. Andrew Lang in last week's *Athenæum*, I may be permitted to say that his inquiry as to royal cremations among the ancient Hebrews will have to be answered negatively. The only case in which the burning of deceased royal personages is stated to have taken place is that of Saul and his sons (1 Samuel xxxi. 12); but as a solitary instance the cremation can there be sufficiently accounted for by the special circumstances of the case. The patriotic Israelites who stole away the royal bodies would naturally be anxious to do everything in their power to prevent the perpetration of fresh indignities on the honoured dead; and it is clear that this object could be more effectually attained by burning the bodies and then burying the bones than by burial alone, however secretly carried out.

In Amos vi. 10 the reference is, of course, not to royal persons, but to ordinary people. That cremation is there contemplated is clear from the phrase "to bring out the bones out of the house," though the Hebrew word translated "and he that burneth him" might with equal grammatical propriety be rendered "and he that maketh a burning for him." But on that occasion again a sufficient explanation for the burning of the dead bodies is found in the fact that the cause of death predicted was the plague.

The burning mentioned in connexion with the funeral rites of Zedekiah, Jehoram, and Asa (Jeremiah xxxiv. 5; 2 Chron. xxii. 19 and xvi. 14) has no reference to the dead royal bodies themselves, but relates to incense and similar offerings made to departed rulers (see Hastings's "Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics," vol. i. p. 446), the verb being in all the three instances followed, not by an accusative of person, but by the preposition *h* ("to" or "for"). The fact of Asa having been laid on a bed (*i.e.*, in a sarcophagus) filled with spices (2 Chron. xvi. 14) is, in view of extant analogy, to be regarded as a process quite distinct from the burning made "for" him spoken of in the next clause.

The fact, moreover, that in the very many references to royal and other obsequies in the long history of ancient Israel the terms used uniformly denote (apart from the two special instances of Saul and Amos vi. 10) nothing but burial clinches the argument as completely as can be desired. The ancient Hebrew custom clearly falls into line, not with the rite of cremation in Homer, but with the burial practices of the Babylonians and other Semitic races, though there can be no doubt that the Hebrew *Sheol*, Babylonian *Shuālu*, represents a conception very similar to that of the Greek Hades.

G. MARGOLIOUTH.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 10.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: "Some Phenomena of Magnetic Disturbances at Kew," by Dr. C. Chree,—"On a Novel Phenomenon in the Diurnal Inequality of Terrestrial Magnetism at Certain Stations," by Mr. R. B. Sangster,—"The Absorption Spectra of Vapours of the Alkali Metals," by Prof. P. V. Bevan,—"On the Shapes of the Isotherms under Mountain Ranges in Radio-active Districts," by Prof. C. H. Lees,—"On the Propagation of a Disturbance in a Fluid under Gravity," by Mr. F. B. Piddock,—"On the Flow of Water through Pipes and Passages having Converging and Diverging

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Boundaries,' by Dr. A. H. Gibson.—' The Effect of Pressure upon Arc Spectra : Titanium,' by Mr. R. Rossi,—and 'On the Change of Carbon Disulphide into a Gaseous Product Condensable and Explosive near the Temperature of Liquid Air,' by Sir James Dewar and Dr. H. O. Jones.

Feb. 17.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read : 'Phosphorescence produced by Alpha and Beta Rays,' by Mr. E. Marsden.—' Theory of the Luminosity produced in Certain Substances by Alpha Rays,' by Prof. E. Rutherford.—' The Scattering of the Alpha Particles by Matter' and 'The Ionization produced by an Alpha Particle : Part II. Relation between Ionization and Absorption,' by Dr. H. Geiger.—' The Influence of Pressure on the Boiling-Points of Metals,' by Mr. H. C. Greenwood,—and 'On the Viscosities of the Gases of the Argon Group,' by Mr. A. O. Rankine.

GEOLoGICAL.—Feb. 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—The officers were appointed as follows : President, Prof. W. W. Watts ; Vice-Presidents, Dr. C. W. Andrews, Mr. A. Harker, Mr. H. W. Monckton, and Prof. W. J. Sollas ; Secretaries, Prof. E. J. Garwood and Dr. A. S. Woodward ; Foreign Secretary, Sir A. Geikie ; Treasurer, Dr. Aubrey Strahan.—The President's anniversary address dealt with 'The Antiquity of Man.'

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 3.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. D. Ellis read a note on some further examples of the work of English provincial silversmiths in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, illustrated by a series of spoons bearing unusual marks.

Mr. Francis Reader exhibited a series of implements made from metacarpal and tarsal bones of horse and ox. The specimens were mostly lent by the Guildhall Museum and York, Colchester, and West Ham Museums, but some were from private collections. All the bones of this series are distinguished by having one or more scooped-out horizontal cuts, and by being trimmed flat on the back. Some of them are pierced vertically in one or two places with a small circular hole which passes right through the bone. Various explanations have been given of these objects, such as skates and musical instruments ; but the comparison of the entire series clearly disproved these explanations, and showed that individual instances had been confused with objects of a totally different class. So far, only twelve specimens of this object have been recognized ; and although one was found with Danish objects at York, and another with Roman pottery at Braintree, it is not clear that they were in association, and the period of their use is uncertain. Owing to there being no marks of wear on any part of the specimens, it was suggested that the hollow cut, which is constant in all the objects, was the functional portion of the implement, and that this had served to hold some other object while being manipulated. Bone and metal pin-polishers were also exhibited as being objects of a similar description. The circular holes in some of the specimens may have been for securing the bone in position.

Mr. C. J. Jackson, by permission of the Vicar and churchwardens of Studley, near Ripon, exhibited a silver-gilt covered cup and cover of English work *temp. Richard II.*, engraved with a tree of knowledge with letters of the alphabet as flowers.

The Rev. J. F. Hoyle exhibited, through the President, a latten foot (once gilt) of a portable cross from Stoke Pogis, Bucks. Round the base is the inscription :—

Ihs nazarensis ter indeatum fili dei
misericrc mci.

The date of this rare object is *circa 1480*.

Lieut.-Col. Lyons exhibited two examples *temp. Henry VIII.* of moulded bricks with pictorial subjects.

Feb. 10.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The Dean of Westminster read a paper on the form and extent of St. Edward's Church at Westminster. He began by calling attention to the resemblances both in size and position between the fragmentary bases of the presbytery at Jumièges, built by Abbot Robert between 1040 and 1052, and similar bases which still exist under the presbytery at Westminster. He showed an approximate plan of the presbytery at Jumièges which differed from that just published by M. Roger Martin du Gard in his archaeological study of the ruins of that abbey, in that the curve of the apse was drawn from a centre not on the line between the centres of the arch columns, but two

feet further east. He had become sceptical as to the generally received opinion that there was an ambulatory round the Norman apse at Westminster, and was glad to find that Mr. Lethaby had, on ground of his own, recently recalled his former judgment in this matter. The Dean showed a conjectural plan of the Confessor's church, closely resembling the plans of *Cerisy-la-Forêt*, St. Nicholas at Caen, and other Norman churches which he had lately visited. He argued against the view which has prevailed for the past fifty years, that St. Edward left his church unfinished and lacking the nave. He demonstrated that the early documentary evidence was entirely in favour of its completion before its consecration on *Holy Innocents' Day*, 1065. He also discussed somewhat minutely the attributions of several of the altars, and the position of the tombs of St. Edward, Queen Edith, and Queen Maud. The Dean acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Lethaby and to Mr. Francis Bond for friendly suggestion and criticism, and offered his conclusions for the consideration of those who had a much larger knowledge and experience than he could claim.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 17.—Mr. H. A. Grueter, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. R. Sutcliffe and Mr. W. I. Williams were elected Fellows ; and Mr. J. T. Bennett-Poë was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a series of gold and silver coins of Henry VI. described in his paper on the 'Restoration Coinage' of that king ; Mr. Horace W. Monckton, six thalers of Saxony and Bohemia of the sixteenth century, to illustrate the portraiture of the period ; and Mr. T. Bliss, a fine set of nine pattern farthings of Charles II. in silver, bronze, and pewter.

The Rev. A. W. Hands read a paper on 'Juno Moneta,' in which he gave an account of an ingenious theory of the etymology of *moneta* proposed by Dr. Assmann in a recent volume of *Klio*. There are certain difficulties in accepting the traditional etymology of this important word. Dr. Assmann suggests that it is a corruption of *machanath*, camp, the legend on coins of Carthage of the fourth century B.C., which were no doubt well known to the Romans, and may have been called *machanath*, which ultimately became corrupted to *moneta*. Analogies for the loss of the guttural are to be found in the Septuagint. *Machanath*, meaning camp, would be associated with war and also with Juno, the warlike goddess, the spear-holder. Money being the sinews of war, the temple of Juno was a peculiarly fitting place for the mint. The epithet *Moneta* clung to Juno, and from a false etymology with *moneo* gave rise to the stories which have been handed down in support of the traditional etymology. Mr. Hands argued that the Roman conception of Juno was essentially that of a warlike goddess, otherwise vows would not have been made to her on the battle-field. The conception of Juno, the goddess of marriage, &c., grew up later.

Mr. J. Allan said that it was improbable that these coins were known as *machanath*, as the inscription would have been unintelligible to the Romans. If they were, it was impossible for *machanath* to become *Moneta*, the argument from the Septuagint not being a justifiable analogy. Even if the guttural were lost, the short final *a* could never become *e*. *Moneta* was an archaic and legitimate formation from *moneo*, analogous to *Vesta* and *Morta*. The *-e* of the second syllable was really evidence of its antiquity. Even if we disregard the Roman explanations of the epithet, Juno might well be called the "adviser" in her capacity as Juno Pronuba. Juno was primarily the goddess of women and marriage, and not a warlike goddess.

Mr. Grueter also disagreed with Dr. Assmann's theory ; and Mr. Webb emphasized the difficulty of finding instances of *moneta* meaning coin or mint in classical times.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Feb. 2.—Dr. F. A. Dixey, President, in the chair.—The President announced that he had nominated as Vice-Presidents for the session 1910-11 Prof. T. Hudson Beare, Mr. G. T. Bethune-Baker, and Mr. H. Rowland-Brown.—Mr. E. M. Holmes, Mr. E. G. Josephs, Mr. E. C. Joy, Mr. J. W. Ward, and Mr. F. C. Willcocks were elected Fellows.

Mr. J. Alderson, who was present as a visitor, exhibited the results of six weeks' collecting in the Rhone Valley, Switzerland, in May and June last, representative in all of 102 species of Rhopalocera.—Mr. E. E. Green sent for exhibition boxes designed for the convenient storage of butterflies in paper envelopes, together with the original model, as made by a local tinsmith in Ceylon.—Dr. K. Jordan exhibited two specimens of the

new earwig, *Arizenia esau*, lately described by him. The insect was discovered in the breast-pouch of a specimen of the naked bat obtained in Sarawak. Under the microscope were shown the mandible and maxilla of *Arizenia*, together with the mandible of *Hernimerus*.

Dr. Malcolm Burr communicated a paper entitled 'A Revision of the Labiduridae, a Family of the Dermaptera.'

The discussion of the affinities of *Agriades thetis* (*bellargus*) and *A. coridon*, adjourned from the December meeting, was resumed by Mr. J. W. Tutt, who exhibited series of the two species, demonstrating in particular the several forms of *A. coridon* occurring in the palearctic region. He pointed out in detail the nearness of the two Agriadiid species in the structure of their eggs, larvae, pupa, and imagines, especially noting in the last case the similarity in the male genitalia. Not only was their environment similar, and their morphological structure almost identical, but their actual range was virtually the same.

Exhibitions were also made by Mr. G. T. Bethune-Baker of varieties of *coridon* and *bellargus* respectively from Spain, Algeria, Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, and Persia ; by the Rev. G. Wheeler of examples from Italy and Central Europe, and by Miss M. E. Fountaine of *coridon* var. *olympica*, taken by herself at Amasia, Asia Minor, and of *thetis* var. *polonus* from the Lebanon.

At the end of Mr. Tutt's remarks, the discussion was continued by Mr. A. L. Rayward, Mr. Hamilton H. Druse, the Rev. G. Wheeler, Dr. T. A. Chapman, Mr. W. G. Sheldon, Mr. H. Rowland-Brown, Miss Fountaine, and other Fellows, the President paying a special tribute to Mr. Tutt's lucid explanation and diagnosis of the various forms of the two closely allied butterflies.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 16.—Mr. H. Mellish, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. Mawley presented his 'Report on the Phenological Observations for 1909.' During the whole year wild plants came into blossom behind their usual time, the departures from the average being greatest in March and April. Such spring immigrants as the swallow, cuckoo, and nightingale made their appearance rather earlier than usual. The only deficient farm crops were beans, peas, and hay. On the other hand, the yield of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, mangolds, and potatoes was well above the average, and more particularly barley and turnips. The crop of apples, pears, and plums was under average ; whereas that of raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and strawberries, taken together, was fairly good. As regards the farm crops, this was the fourth year in succession in which the yield was above average.

Col. H. E. Rawson read a paper on 'The North Atlantic Anticyclone.'

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 4.—Mr. S. D. Brown in the chair.—A selection from a paper on 'Etymologies, chiefly Anglo-French,' by Prof. E. Weekley of Nottingham, was read by Mr. H. R. Nesbitt. Prints of the whole paper were put into members' hands. In confirmation of his former conjecture that *baud* is aphetic for *ribaud*, the writer cited 'bagos, a man-baud ; a ribaud' (Cotgrave, 1611) ; 'ribaud, a baud' (Coles) ; 'bawdry or ribaldry, obscenities.' Littleton, *Bezique* : Diez gives Ital. *bazzice* as a card-game, and *bazza* seems to have been a common word in It. and Sp. meaning 'luck, won trick.' From this came Oudin's *bassegue*, a game, and our *bezique*. *Busk*, 1592, Fr. *buse*, 1549, are probably from It. *busto*, 'a trunk, a bodie without a head, a trusse. Also a woman's *buska*,' Florio, 1611. The form *bust* is attested by Cotgrave in 1611 : 'busque, a buske or buste.' *Corduroy* : as *duroy* occurs in eighteenth century descriptions of serge and druggit in Somerset, is it not possible that *corduroy* is folk-etymology for the common trade term *cullor du roy*, 1615, 'bright tawny, colour de roy,' Cotgrave ? It might have been written *cor du roy*. *Felon*, a whitlow : *felon*, 1340, is simply a metaphorical use of our ordinary *felon* ; cf. L. 'furunculus, a little thiefe, a sore in the bodie called a felon or cattes heare.' Cooper. *Whitlow* : *whit* has been taken to be *white*, or the Northern *whick* for 'quick,' and *low*, fire ; but Prof. Weekley suggested, as a sporting conjecture, that *whitlow* is for *outlaw*, used as a jocular substitution for *felon*. This the meeting treated as a joke. *Manchet* was made of the finest flour, sifted more than cheat-bread, ranged, ravelled bread, &c. It is probably from O.F. *manche*, a sleeve, a long narrow bag through which hippocras was also strained. The natural method of grading flour would be by sieves of varying fineness, and the finest would be the

manche. Ravel, in *ravelled bread*, is from *ravel*, to sift, an extended use of *ravel* in the meaning "ravel out, disentangle." *Mulligrubs*: the mouldy grubs, "tormina ventris," 1736, and the earlier "Whose dog lies sick o' th' *mulligrubs*!" 1619, suggest the disease "worms" or "bots" to which some animals are subject. Cooper has "lumbrici, worms breeding in any creatures bellie, bellie-wormes or mawewormes"; so *mulligrubs* is a rustic name for Cotgrave's "mal de ventre, the wormes, or belly-ache, a painful griping or fretting in the guts," while its *grub* is Littleton's "grub or maggot, *lumbircus, verniculus*," 1684. *Mystery* in the senses "craft" and "trade-guild" is not from *ministerium*, but from *magisterium*, of which the earliest Fr. form is *maistier*, 1285; and that can quite well give *mestier, metier*. To *nappy ale* Cotgrave has a parallel: "bourru, flockie, hairie, rugged, high-napped": "vin *bourru*, new sweet wine, such as is not settled after vintage"; or "new, thicke, unfin'd (white) wine." Littleton in 1683 took *nappy* to mean sleep-inducing: "nappy ale, sicker hypnotica." *Nifle*, a fictitious tale, a slight or flimsy article of attire: as "trifle" is probably a metaphorical application of *truffle*, a puff-ball, so to "serve one with *nifles*" is in O.F. "donner la bale a quelqu'un," where *bale* is "berry"; "It, *bala*, a trifle, a toy, a *nifle*, a jest," Florio. The origin of *nifle* is F. *nifle*, medlar, a fruit of wide but inferior reputation, and called by opprobrious names in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English. The word is used metaphorically in French: "Je n'en donnais pas une *nifle*." *Stale*, in the sense of "decoy," is from O.F. *estale*, a decoy-bird. As the O.F. *estaler* is "to place, display," &c., from Germ. *stellen*, *stale*, decoy, is allied not to M.E. *stale*, shift, but to O.E. *stal*, place. Ebers gives "Stellvogel, a decoy-bird"; "Vogel steller, a birder, a fowler, a birdcatcher." Paul gives among the meanings of *Stelle*, "Falle, Gare," so that *stale*, both in the sense of "trap," and "decoy," is connected with the Germ. *stellen*.

Prof. Weekley's paper also treated the words base, becker, bow-line, bream, broil, browse, bull, bumbast, bummaree, capsise, carvel, comfrey, cutt, cuttle, kestrel, lanner, limber, team, mail, mockado, mugget, nock, notch, pang, pennyroyal, privet, purrel, rail, rewey, souse, spigot, surround, tapp, tassels, tattoo, troll, vicious, whinyard.

Mr. Binney's list, with explanations, of 'Some French Words used in English Plate-glass Works at St. Helen's, Lancashire,' included cadge-anchor, cullet, cuvette, frit, gun, lambo, lapell, rubble, sauter, sauer, sieve, teaser, trans, turret, twel.

A paper on 'Scullion,' by Dr. H. J. Bradley, was read, contending that Cotgrave's *escouillon* must be a mistaken form of *uscovillon*, as shown by his duplicate *escouillon*.

A letter from Sir J. A. H. Murray was also read, stating that guesses at the derivations of words were deliberately kept out of the 'N.E.D.' and that the entry after a word "etymology uncertain" or "of obscure origin" ought to be understood to mean that a careful discussion of all suggested derivations had been held, and since none of them was satisfactory, they had all been left alone. The editors should have credit for the exclusion of plausibilities and absurdities.

February 4th being the 86th birthday of the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Furnivall, a resolution congratulating him on the event was passed by the meeting, and duly acknowledged by him.

HISTORICAL. — Feb. 17. — *Annual Meeting.* — Archdeacon Cunningham, President, in the chair. — The election of Miss Laws and of Mr. Owen was announced.

The Chairman delivered his Presidential Address. After congratulating the Society upon the flourishing financial condition shown in the Report, he spoke upon various objects of historical study and means by which they have been prosecuted, especially upon the value of existing economic and social arrangements for the elucidation of similar historical conditions in other places. For methods of approaching political history he selected that of Bacon, and pointed out how excellently his "History of Henry VII." carried out the principles laid down in "The Advancement of Learning."

A vote of thanks to the President, moved by Dr. Hunt, the late President, terminated the meeting.

FOLK-LORE. — Feb. 18. — Miss C. S. Burne, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. S. Hartland read a paper on 'The Cult of the Decollati in Sicily.' The paper dealt with the Sicilian custom of venerating the souls of executed criminals, and had special reference to

the little-known Chiesa dei Decollati at Palermo. After giving examples, both from legend and from practice, showing the widespread belief in the powers of the souls of these departed malefactors, who, having spent their lives in deeds of blood and violence, after their death devote themselves to the protection of those who are in trouble or who otherwise need their help, Mr. Hartland said that the probable origin of the cult was to be found in the long period of tyranny under which the poorer classes lived, during which time most of those who came into contact with, and suffered under, the law, whatever their crime, would be regarded as heroes. The fact that the crimes were usually directed against the rich, and that the executions took place publicly, with all the usual circumstance necessary to impress the people, would intensify this feeling. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides.

The Rev. J. H. Weekes read a paper on 'The Congo Medicine-man and his Black and White Magic,' and illustrated his remarks by a number of interesting exhibits. Mr. Weekes said that there were some fifty different *ngangas* in the Lower Congo, there being one for every known disease and every possible emergency that could occur in native life, and that they appear to practise both black and white magic. Any person, rich or poor, man or woman, who was sufficiently artful and energetic, could become a *nganga*. Mr. Weekes went on to describe at length some of the more important of the *ngangas* and their method of practising, including one who employed thunder and lightning for inflicting injury on his client's enemy, one who had control of the rain, and one who alone could perform the ceremonies necessary to enable a man or woman to remarry. If a family suspects that one of its members is under the ban of a *nganga*, the ceremony of "marrying" the fetish into the family is gone through to restrain its eagerness for harm. The power of the fetishes belonging to the *ngangas* resided in small bundles comprising various articles, according to the nature of the power to be exercised; small portions of these bundles were placed in holes in the head or stomach of the fetish when his aid was to be invoked. Mr. Weekes laid great stress on the fact that the fetishes were not worshipped. Their powers were feared and implicitly believed in—even to the extent of leaving a man to die when once a *nganga* had declared his approaching death—but the fetishes were never bowed down to or praised.

Before the papers Mr. Hartland exhibited and described two models of house-posts which he obtained in British Columbia, and also a charm to drive away evil spirits, from the Philippine Islands, and two small *corp che* from Mexico, sent by Prof. Starr. These interesting objects will be added to the Society's collection at Cambridge.

ARISTOTELIAN. — Feb. 7. — Mr. S. H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. A. D. Lindsay read a paper on 'Kant's Account of Causation.' Any discussion of the meaning and value of Kant's account of causation in 'The Critique of Pure Reason' is profitably preceded by examining first what Kant himself thought that he had proved. This can be discovered in two important passages in 'The Critique of Judgment' and in Kant's discussion of the third antinomy of pure reason. The first passages show that Kant distinguished clearly between the a-priority of the general law of causation and the empirical character of particular laws; the second, that the distinction of phenomena and things-in-themselves implies mainly necessary reference of the understanding to perception. Applying these two principles to Kant's account of causation, we find that Kant, beginning with the distinction between succession in apprehension and apprehension of succession, shows that the fact of objective change involves that change is determined by the character of what precedes it. Thus we have a general rule that like causes produce like effects, which applies to all that we perceive in so far as like elements can be discriminated in it. Further, this principle does not explain change, but takes for granted perceived continuous change. Any theory of causation which implies that this reference to perception could be transcended is found to be contradictory, but that reference involves that causation is correlate to spontaneity. The application of the principle demands that the elements of experience are partly isolable and disparate, partly homogeneous and continuous; but as this is implied in any perception of change, the principle of causation is valid for all experience, without thereby enabling us to anticipate any empirical causal laws, and without being incompatible with

spontaneity. The paper was followed by a discussion.

PHYSICAL. — Feb. 11. — *Annual Meeting.* — Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair. The Report of the Council was read by the Secretary. — The Treasurer read his Report.

The following were elected Honorary Fellows: Prof. S. Arrhenius, Madame Curie, and Prof. G. E. Hale.

The following officers and council were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. H. L. Callendar; Vice-Presidents, those who have filled the office of President, together with A. Campbell, Prof. C. H. Lees, Prof. A. Schuster, and S. Skinner; Secretaries, W. R. Cooper and S. W. J. Smith; Foreign Secretary, Prof. S. P. Thompson; Treasurer, W. Duddell; Librarian, W. Watson; Other Members of Council, Prof. W. H. Bragg, W. H. Eccles, A. Griffiths, J. A. Harker, Prof. T. Mather, A. Russell, W. N. Shaw, F. E. Smith, R. S. Whipple, and R. S. Willows.

Prof. Callendar then took the chair and delivered an address.

HELLENIC. — Feb. 15. — Prof. Percy Gardner, President, in the chair. — Miss Jane Harrison read an illustrated paper on 'The Myth of Zagreus in relation to Primitive Initiation Ceremonies.' Miss Harrison first recapitulated the singular elements in this somewhat preposterous story. An infant god, Dionysus-Zeus or Zagreus, is protected from his birth by armed men, Kouretes or Korybantes, who dance round him. Wicked men, Titans, disguised by a coat of white clay, lure him away with the offer of toys, a cone, a rhombos, &c. They carry him off, slay him, tear him limb from limb, Zeus hurls thunderbolts upon them. The child is brought to life again, its heart saved, and set up in a mock figure of gypsum. The kernel of the myth is a death (*στραγγός, ἀναφαντομός*) followed by a resurrection (*ἀναβίωσις, παλιγγενερία*).

The speaker said that she had long been dissatisfied with the conventional explanation of this myth, by which it was interpreted as a nature myth of the 'John Barleycorn' type, the dead and revived child standing for the natural processes of spring and harvest time. She then read some very curious accounts of primitive initiation ceremonies in New South Wales in which boys, on reaching man's estate, had to go through a mock death. The resemblance between these ceremonies and the details of the story of Zagreus were very marked, and, in particular, a meaning was found for the toys which play a part in the story of Zagreus. They were merely the symbols of the putting-away of childish things on reaching manhood.

Dr. L. R. Farnell and the Rev. A. C. Bather discussed the paper, and Mr. W. C. F. Anderson illustrated one point by giving a practical exhibition of the use of the "bull-roarer," a curious primitive device for producing terrifying sounds at initiation ceremonies.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Institute of Actuaries, 5. — Some Notes on the Establishment of the Office of Public Trustee in England. Mr. W. C. Shanahan.

— Surveyors' Institution, 7. — Junior Meeting.

Society of Arts, 8. — The Petrol Motor, Lecture IV., Prof. W. H. Eccles.

TUES. Royal Institution, 3. — The Emotions and their Expression, Lecture IV., Prof. F. W. Mott.

Society of Arts, 4.30. — Fruite Production in the British Empire, Dr. J. McCall.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — Discussion on 'The Hudson River Tunnels of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company.'

Zoological, 8.30. — On the Varieties of *Mus rutilus* in Egypt. Mr. J. L. Bonhote: 'Zoological Collections from Northern Rhodesia and Adjacent Territories: Lepidoptera Hesperiidae.' Sir George F. Barton: 'The Urogenital Organs of *Chimera monstrosa*.' Mr. T. H. Burland.

WED. Archaeological Institute, 4.30. — The Site of the Saxon Cathedral Church of Wells. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Entomological, 8. — Descriptions of New Algerian Hymenoptera by Mr. E. Saunders: 'On the Parasitism (Orthoptera) in the Oxford University Museum.' Third Paper, Mr. J. L. Hancock.

Society of Arts, 8. — The Teaching of Design, Mr. E. Cooke.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3. — Illumination, Natural and Artificial, Lecture III., Prof. R. H. Thompson.

— Royal Institution, 3.30. — The Depression of Freezing-Point in Very Dilute Aqueous Solutions, Mr. T. G. Bedford: 'Sturm-Liouville Series of Normal Functions in the Theory of Integral Equations.' Mr. J. Mercer: 'The Solubility of Xenon, Krypton, Argon, Neon, and Helium in Water.' Mr. A. G. Astbury.

Linnæan, 8. — Our British Nesting Terns, Mr. W. Bickerton.

Chemical, 8.30. — Phenomena observed when Potassium Mercuric Iodide is Dissolved in Ether and Water. Mr. J. E. Marsh: 'The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Chemical Compounds and the Quinonoid Theory.' Mr. E. C. C. Baly.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. — Ballot for Fellows.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8. — Reinforced Concrete as applied to Retaining-Walls, Reservoirs, and Dams. Mr. A. H. Hart, F.S.A.

FRI. Royal Institution, 9. — Magnetic Storms. Mr. C. Chree.

SAT. Royal Institution, 9. — Electric Waves and the Electro-magnetic Theory of Light, Lecture IV., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson.

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Science Gossip.

MESSRS. T. C. & E. C. JACK's announcements include 'The British Bird Book,' by many contributors, edited by Mr. F. B. Kirkman, in twelve sections, and illustrated by two hundred coloured drawings; also books on 'Sweet Peas' by Mr. H. J. Wright, 'Roses' by Mr. H. E. Molyneux, and 'Rhododendrons and Azaleas' by Mr. W. Watson, all being experts in their subjects.

MESSRS. GEORGE PHILIP & SON's announcements include further selections in 'The Scholar's Book of Travel'; 'A Primer of School Gardening,' by Madeline Agar; 'Coiled Basketry,' by M. Swannell, illustrated; and a 'New School Atlas of Comparative Geography,' including physical, political, and commercial details.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY have made the following awards of medals and funds: the Wollaston Medal to Prof. W. B. Scott, the Murchison Medal to Prof. A. P. Coleman, and the Lyell Medal to Dr. Arthur Vaughan. The Wollaston Fund has gone to Mr. E. B. Bailey, the Murchison Fund to Mr. J. W. Stather, and the Lyell Fund to Mr. F. R. C. Reed and Dr. R. Broom.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Edgar Thurston, C.I.E., has decided to retire from the post of Superintendent of the Government's Central Museum, Madras, where he has done much excellent work. His last gift to the city was a marine aquarium, which is, we hear, a great success.

MR. SEITARO GOTO has been made Professor of Zoology in the Zoological Institute, Science College in the Imperial University of Tokyo. Prof. Goto, who succeeds the late Prof. Mitsukuri, is perhaps best known for his studies on the development of starfishes.

THE moon will be new at 12 minutes past noon (Greenwich time) on the 11th prox., and full at 8h. 21m. on the evening of the 25th (Good Friday). She will be in perigee a little before midnight on the 12th, and in apogee a little before noon on the 28th. An occultation of κ Geminorum will take place on the morning of the 20th (from 2h. 29m. to 3h. 12m.), and of α Librae on that of the 29th (from 3h. 52m. to 4h. 51m.).

MERCURY will be visible in the morning during about the first half of the month, moving from Capricornus into Aquarius. Venus is pursuing a similar course, moving slowly, to the north-west of Mercury; she will be at her stationary point on the 3rd, and at her greatest brilliancy on the 19th. Mars is moving in an easterly direction through Taurus, passing near the Pleiades on the 11th, and due north of Aldebaran on the 24th; he is diminishing in brightness, and will set about midnight at the end of next month. Jupiter is at opposition to the sun on the 21st, and brilliant all night in Virgo; he will be in conjunction with the moon on the morning of the 26th. Saturn is in Pisces, and sets not long after sunset, earlier each night.

THE REV. J. H. METCALF of Taunton, Mass., discovered photographically a new small planet on the night of the 10th ult.; and four are announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg: one on the 31st ult., and two on the 2nd inst., by Prof. Max Wolf; and one on the latter day by Herr Helfrich.

THE interest felt in these bodies (which are no longer sought for, but found registered on photographic plates when these are examined) is rapidly diminishing, not only on account of their great number, but also because of the difficulty of keeping accurate ephemerides of so many, and the uncertainty felt for a considerable time as to whether a fresh announcement is really of a new object. The days are long gone by since Keats spoke of the excitement of an astronomer when "a new planet swims into his ken"; indeed, they no longer do so, but the discoveries are only noticed by a more or less feeble track left on a plate.

and the destruction of Crosby Hall. It is true that the rebuilding of much of the City, which goes on with ceaseless energy, reveals now and again some valuable feature of the past, particularly in connexion with Roman London, but in the main it tends to blot out the older fragments year by year.

"A tablet marking the site is a poor substitute for the weathered stones that have been pulled down, but it is all that these modern times have to offer. The City becomes more and more a collection of office buildings, and drifts steadily away from that type of little dwellings where the older citizens lived, and loved and suffered beside the churches which they built and thought to rest in when their work was done; but it is these fragments that to their descendants at home and beyond the seas still make London a land of dreams, and, more than any other, a city of shrines, a place of memories."

There are probably not many Londoners, and still fewer visitors, who use the narrow thoroughfare of Fetter Lane, who have noticed its one old house, with its three gables, rows of small casements, and projecting windows above the ground floor. In this house, though much altered and bearing obvious traces of early Georgian changes, there was much Tudor work, at least as early as the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign. It long stood empty, and has, alas! quite recently disappeared. It was formerly the White Horse Inn, and was the last entire front of an ancient inn surviving in London. For many years it had been subdivided and occupied by shops, which were distinguished by the numbers 85, 86, and 87. The picture of Fetter Lane showing this house is one of the most successful in the volume, the quiet harmony of the colouring, as well as the actual drawing being charming. Mr. Ogilvy states in his brief Preface that much of his work was "done in the early morning, 'when the City wears its fairest looks, before the tide of bustling humanity has filled every street and alley.'" This was clearly the case with the drawing of the old White Horse. There is another good Fetter Lane drawing, showing an old four-storied, projecting, narrow Tudor house (which the present writer has often noticed), crushed up against an ugly chapel, wherein both Wesley and Whitefield preached. But the chapel has gone in the last few years, and with it fell the house of some worthy citizen of the days of Henry VII.

Near the beginning of the book are some particularly attractive plates, with good descriptions of buildings and places in the district of the Tower of London. Visitors to the Tower are naturally so absorbed in the study of this great City fortress, teeming with all that made English history for many a century, that they are scarcely conscious of any other points of attraction. But All Hallows, Barking, is, next to St. Bartholomew the Great, the most interesting old church in all London; whilst the associations connected with St. Olave's, Seething Lane, are of much value. These churches are both well illustrated, but a still better plate,

FINE ARTS

Relics and Memorials of London City. By James S. Ogilvy. With Coloured Plates by the Author. (Routledge & Sons.)

MANY pictures, good, bad, and indifferent, have been drawn and published during recent years illustrating the relics of the City of London; and they have usually been accompanied by more or less successfully written letterpress. We had thought that the subject was overdone, especially since colour books have gained so considerable a hold on the public taste. But this volume comes to us as a pleasant surprise. The sixty-four plates are particularly good examples of colour-printing, and they reflect for the most part no small credit on Mr. Ogilvy's appreciation of the highways and byways of the City, and his powers of conveying his impressions to others. Moreover, a fairly common fault of these colour books, namely, inaccurate and careless text, is in this instance entirely absent. Mr. Ogilvy has clearly taken as much pains with his writing as his sketches. Unusual as well as usual sources of information on the City's past have been diligently studied, with the result that the accounts of the different districts, buildings, streets, courts, or alleys here illustrated are thoroughly readable and pleasantly told. Two or three points have been noticed wherein the author might be corrected by a conscientious antiquary or historical student, but they are all trivial, and outweighed by the stream of accurate and well-selected information which tends to brighten and deepen interest in many of the less-known and apparently commonplace parts of the rapidly changing metropolis. Taking it all round, we consider this handsome and weighty volume one of the best single books of a general character as yet issued on the City of London.

The whole of the buildings figured in these drawings were standing at the beginning of the present century, but during the years that Mr. Ogilvy has spent in producing his pictures not a few of them have disappeared. The two most notable instances of this are the demolition of the gloomy gaol of Newgate,

subdued in colour, is that which shows the frontage of Trinity House, on Tower Hill. It has no great claim to antiquity, having been built in 1793, in an effective style of some dignity, by Samuel Wyatt. The Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity was founded at Deptford in 1518; it was incorporated by Henry VIII., and its privileges enlarged and confirmed in 1658. All private lighthouses were abolished in 1854, and the exclusive right of lighting and buoying the whole of our coastboard was given to the Board of Trinity House. The Board is also responsible for the licensing of pilots, and for other vital matters connected with the safety of shipping. Mr. Ogilvy reminds us of the close connexion of that frank gossip Pepys with the older Trinity House on this site, of which he was sworn a younger brother in February, 1662. Pepys doubtless did a fair amount of work there, but he was ever ready to use his position for any amusement or sightseeing. Trinity House commanded a good view of the place of execution on Tower Hill. Within a few months of Pepys's election to Trinity House, there came the execution of Sir Harry Vane. Pepys had a special room prepared for himself and friends to see the sight, but to his great vexation "the scaffold was so crowded that we could not see it done."

Mr. Ogilvy gives a picture of 'The Place of Execution, on Tower Hill,' where Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More were done to death by Henry VIII. in 1535, and where heads of notable men rolled off in each succeeding reign down to that of Simon, Lord Lovat, in 1747. "This shambles," says Mr. Ogilvy,

"must have had a brutalising effect on the populace in the ordinary way; and when accompanied by the added horrors such as attended the execution of Monmouth, it must have been worse. That Duke, as he laid his head on the block, warned the executioner not to mangle him as he had done Lord Russell. The admonition so unnerved the man that he only inflicted a slight gash, and the sufferer raised himself to complain; after two more strokes, the man threw down the axe, swearing that his heart failed him, but was compelled by the sheriffs to resume his task till the fifth blow severed the head from the body."

The exact place of these executions on Tower Hill is marked by an inscribed paving-stone often overlooked; but it has nowadays a most peaceful appearance, for it is overshadowed by trees, gay in summer-time with flowers, and a favourite playground for groups of children. This aspect of the old-time shambles is well rendered by Mr. Ogilvy.

A picture which, appropriately enough, has an air of depressing gloom, is the dull wintry one entitled 'John Bunyan's Tomb, Bunhill Fields.' We are reminded that this "weird city with groves of tombstones" was originally intended for those who were the victims of the Plague, but it eventually became the cemetery of those Dissenters who objected to the

burial service of the Book of Common Prayer. There is not, however, a picture in the book which fails to arouse interesting reflections in those who know London, whilst it may well lead those who have but a casual acquaintance with its nooks and corners to a better knowledge.

MR. MAXWELL ARMFIELD'S WORK.

ART in England is a hole-and-corner business in which the painter of merit may live in comparative obscurity during many of the best years of his life, so that he is a rash critic who would lament at any moment the lack of outstanding talent. So one is apt to lament, yet all the time Death has not ceased to reveal a number of distinguished artists. Unless, as there is little reason to suppose, critics and the public to-day are more discerning than their predecessors, such isolated persons are probably still suffering somewhere a like neglect. For this reason it is increasingly evident that there is advantage to an artist in forming one of a group whose united efforts may familiarize the public with aims and methods which would otherwise only be appreciated when the initiative and vitality had departed from them. Painters who have been successful of late years have usually won recognition in large part by such association with "movements"; and though, when these movements have died away, we have not always found that the man selected for honour as most representative of his particular school was necessarily the finest artist, yet after all the swimmer who wins a race is inevitably the one who knows how to take advantage of the current.

It would be an evil, of course, for artists to be so jealous of their artistic identity as to shut themselves off from the stimulus of working alongside of comrades whose work may healthily react on their own. A common fund of knowledge and a common trend of opinion have been a quickening element in every great period of art-production. The gregarious impulse has thus a certain validity artistically as well as commercially, but we shall be wise, in estimating each member of a group, if we distinguish how far his ability is a product of general activity, and how far of independent effort.

Of the two main groups among the younger painters, Mr. Maxwell Armfield belongs definitely to one which carries on in some sort the tradition of Burne-Jones, as against the other and larger party which follows the French Impressionists. Now, while the latter must be accorded the superiority, not only in numbers, but also in physical vitality, yet in technical sanity and practical usefulness the balance is on the other side; and perhaps until we get an artist capable of combining the virtues of the two schools, painting will not recover its position in our national life.

In his exhibition at the Carfax Gallery (see *Athen.*, Oct. 31, 1908) we thought we discerned in Mr. Armfield an artist who was at least disposed to make the attempt. One or two of the more important exhibits on that occasion were more like painting than the examples we are accustomed to see from his contemporary Pre-Raphaelite allies. In some of these which now reappear at the Leicester Gallery, and in certain others of less importance, we again admire the sound technique, the careful design, the firm use of line which, in combination with a clear

note of cool colour not without significance, has been fused into a simple and spontaneous act of painting. Among such works may be mentioned *The Scherzo* (3), *Blackthorn* (6), *Truth* (45), and *The Triumph of Love* (52).

It is somewhat disappointing, however, to find the artist in the more significant of his new pictures, as in the less important drawings which make up the bulk of the show, definitely narrowing himself within the frigid boundaries of his artistic sect, and abandoning the attempt to use brilliant and characteristic colour-schemes for purposes of design which gave his work flavour. *Because there was no room for them at the Inn* (49) is a dull compilation, without the refreshment for the senses of Mr. Armfield's best work, and without the dramatic intensity which gives the designs of Mr. Cayley Robinson a severe dignity of their own.

Is it, perhaps, due to their multiplication of small pictures or quasi-sketches that the Pre-Raphaelites on the one hand, and the realists of the New English Art Club on the other, are so ready to accept the ideal of a painting of narrow scope and limited content? In a work of such scale and small pretensions the limitations of neither are obtrusive. They rather facilitate the production of the kind of pictures desired by dealers, which are easily produced at a low price, easily accepted to fill unobtrusive gaps in a crowded collection, and as easily forgotten.

It might seem presumptuous to traverse the opinion of such experts, but that most artistic advance in the past has been made in direct defiance of the advice of the mediator between artist and public. It is time, moreover, that some one questioned, at once artistically and commercially, the wisdom of this policy; for the gaps in the collections are getting smaller and smaller without the collector being materially enriched, and artists are becoming a feeble race, incapable of sustained effort. Let it be admitted that for the moment important pictures are difficult to dispose of. That very fact gives the artist a unique opportunity. By the possession of a number of pictures, he may experiment on his own walls and find out what paintings offer the most satisfactory decoration for a modern interior. Very little time will satisfy him of the superiority of a wall fitted with two or three, even with only one large panel, over a similar space crowded with small pictures; nor will he fail to see that to fit each of these pictures with the elaborate frame insisted upon by his friend the picture dealer is but to aggravate the offence. Certainly he will find that while the few large panels give spaciousness and dignity to his room, the actual painting and designing of them presents difficulties for which his manufacturer of "fourteen-tens" has hardly prepared him. Yet this is the problem of the time—not to squeeze closer the filling of the collector's walls, but to replace the fashion for collecting by the more refined and more aesthetic taste for contemporary decoration. No easy task this, perhaps, nevertheless, it is the winning as the other is the losing game. Let one master of decoration in paint arise, and the habit of herding irrelevant masterpieces in a showroom will carry with it the stigma of stupid inelegance.

THE ERLE DRAX SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday and Monday last the collection of old pictures formed by the late Mr. J. S. W. S. Erle Drax:—

Italian School: The Madonna and Child, with four Saints, in a landscape, 115*l.* Del Sarto, The Madonna and Child, with St. Elizabeth and St. John, 178*l.* G. B. Tiepolo, A Roman Warrior

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sacrificing before a Tomb, 1471. Timoteo della Vite, The Descent from the Cross, St. John and St. Mary Magdalen on either side of the Virgin, St. Benedict and St. Francis standing behind, 1201.

Dutch, Flemish, and German Schools: A Gentleman with his Wife and Two Children, in a landscape, 1201. Cuyp, A Herdsman and Two Cows under a Bank, a bay in the distance, 1241. De Gelder, An Old Man, seated at a table writing, 1571. Early German School, The Adoration of the Magi, a distant view of a town and procession, 1831. De Hooghe, Interior of an Apartment, with two women, a man descending the stairs, and a market-woman entering the door, 1661. Mostert, St. Francis between two Female Saints, representing Religion and Charity, 1471. Mytens, Admiral van Tromp, in yellow tunic, holding a cane, 1201. Rombouts, A Woody Landscape, with a sportsman and dog, 1651. Rubens, King David and the Elders of Israel offering up a Sacrifice 1241. Ruysdael, A Rocky River Scene, with a waterfall, 12601. Jacobus Storck, A River Scene, with a village and church, boats with fishermen in the foreground, 1311.

On Monday were sold the following: C. P. Bega, A Charlataan and Figures, in a village, 1471. G. van Herp, An Interior, with a party merry-making, 1651. Mabuse, The Madonna, in blue dress with red scarf, the Infant Saviour playing with a basket of apples, 2731.

The following were paintings used for ceiling decoration: Landscapes, with lovers (three), 1891. Venus and Cupids, and Ceres and Cupids (a pair), 1731. Lovers with a Bird, Figures in a Garden, and Vertumnus and Pomona (three), 1621. Four Portraits of Ladies, 1261.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE first of *The Burlington's* series of articles on the Salting Collection appears in the March number, Mr. G. F. Hill describing the Italian bronze statuettes. Venetian paintings are the subject of two articles. One on portraits, by Mr. Herbert Cook, discusses, among other things, the proper subject and attribution of the portrait called Giovanni Onigo, recently exhibited at the National Loan Collection; and the other, by Dr. Tancred Borenius, examines some of the pictures in the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House.

MR. C. F. BELL has a long article on Turner drawings in connexion with Mr. Finberg's recently published catalogue; and among other contributions are 'Inscriptions,' by Mr. A. E. R. Gill; 'Bushman Paintings,' by Mr. Roger Fry; 'Portraits of Archbishop John Carondelet,' by Mr. W. H. J. Weale; and notes by Dr. Beets and Sir Martin Conway. The frontispiece is a reproduction in colours of one of the Tintoretto drawings in the British Museum Print-Room.

PROF. C. J. HOLMES has resigned the Slade Professorship at Oxford, not (as was wrongly stated in last week's *Athenæum*) his post as Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. We owe our sincere apologies to Mr. Holmes for the misunderstanding.

At the last meeting of the Painter-Etchers and Engravers, Messrs. Nathaniel Sparks, Luke Taylor, and David Waterson, Associates, were elected Fellows.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY has formally made over to the Trustees of the National Gallery, on behalf of the nation, fifty-five pictures and drawings and four pieces of sculpture, which, while the property of the Academy, for some years past formed part of the national collection. In addition the Academy has presented several pictures and portraits, at present in private rooms. Two examples of early German art have been purchased; also two pictures by the brothers Burr, formerly unrepresented, entitled 'Grandfather's Return' and 'The Night Stall.'

DR. VON TSCHUDI, who was so active when Director of the National Gallery at Berlin, has already made his mark in his new post as head of the Bavarian museums. The Old Pinacothek at Munich has been thoroughly reorganized by him, and the new arrangements are for the most part admirable. A number of important pictures have been brought to Munich from provincial and other museums.

THE contents of the Musée de Marine, one of the most popular sections of the Louvre, are at present both badly housed and indifferently displayed: and the committee of the society known as Amis du Musée de Marine are making a great effort to secure its transference to the Hôtel Biron, which is about to fall into the possession of the State.

THE Château de Kerjean, near Morlaix, one of the most beautiful buildings of the sixteenth century in Brittany, has recently been acquired by the "Administration des Beaux-Arts." It is said to be in a bad state of repair, but as soon as the necessary restoration has been carried out, it is proposed to arrange it as a Museum for Breton art.

THE GRANDIDIER COLLECTION, to which reference was lately made in this column, will be installed in the apartments in the Louvre recently occupied by M. Homolle, the Director of the Museum.

M. EUGÈNE LEDRAIN, whose death at the age of sixty-six is announced, was one of the Keepers of the Oriental antiquities in the Louvre, and well known as a literary critic. Educated originally for the priesthood, he devoted himself to Oriental subjects, and his works included a 'Histoire du Peuple d'Israël,' a 'Dictionnaire de la Langue de l'ancienne Chaldée,' and a study of the Egyptian monuments in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

THE NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY OF ARTS (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) is granting free tuition to necessitous students of talent desirous of making art their profession, and will be glad to receive applications from such candidates. The students will be admitted as adopted pupils of the N.B.A., and will be taught by masters resident in their own locality. Application should be made, stating age and previous training, to the Hon. Secretary, North British Academy of Arts, 7, Claremont Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE death is announced of one of the most prominent Swedish sculptors, John Börjeson.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE will sell on March 8th a number of Japanese colour-prints of the best period. They form part of the collection of Mr. H. A. Ritchie, and throughout show a high level of condition.

MESSRS. JACK announce 'The Louvre,' by Mr. M. W. Brockwell and Mr. P. G. Konody, with fifty-four plates in colour; and 'The Book of Decorative Furniture: its Form, History, and Colour,' by Mr. Edwin Foley.

MR. B. T. BATSFORD will publish early in March 'The Manor Houses of England,' by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, illustrated by Mr. Sydney R. Jones. It is intended to form a companion to 'The Charm of the English Village,' by the same authors, published two years ago.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (Feb. 28).—Pearl Shell Pictures, Modern Gallery.
—Works by Masters of the British Schools, Mr. T. McLean's
MON. GALLERY.
Capt. B. Granville Baker's Pictures and Drawings of
Constantinople, the Kair's Foreign Representatives, &c.,
Private View, Victoria Gallery, 122, Victoria Street, S.W.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—Strauss's 'Elektra.' Delius's 'Village Romeo and Juliet.'

ON Saturday evening last Mr. Thomas Beecham began his opera season, under the management of Mr. Thomas Quinlan, with Richard Strauss's 'Elektra,' given for the first time in England, though already much discussed by English musicians since its performance in Berlin.

While Wagner was working at 'Siegfried Tod,' the opera which he was writing for Weimar, he felt how incomplete the undertaking would be, and determined to work out the whole myth. It seems strange to us that Richard Strauss, when engaged on his 'Elektra,' did not feel how much more intelligible, imposing, and effective it would be to present the Greek story, after the manner of Aeschylus, as a trilogy, or, at any rate, as a three-act opera. In the tragedy which Strauss has set to music the story is so condensed that—to mention only one point—the deed of retribution for the death of Agamemnon appears too much as a mere act of vengeance on the part of Elektra and Orestes; the few words uttered by the latter, "Those at whose bidding I have come," do not sufficiently emphasize the religious and sorrowful spirit in which he undertook the terrible deed.

Hofmannsthal's drama, however, presents strong and striking scenes, and Strauss by his extraordinary music, has certainly intensified them. His work is far in advance of the 'Salomé' produced at Dresden in 1905.

The music shows dramatic instinct and power. On paper many of the dissonant chords look positively dreadful, but much depends on orchestral colour, accent, and rate. To single out any one for analysis, or, let us say, for condemnation, would be foolish. Amid the storm and stress of the music they generally pass unnoticed; or if noticed, the effects, for the most part, seem appropriate to the mood, or even the words. At the same time we cannot but feel that the composer glories in out-of-the-way chords and progressions. His immoderate use of dissonance is as unsatisfactory as are, to ears accustomed to Beethoven and Schumann, the prevalent diatonic harmonies of much eighteenth-century music.

We have read a great deal about the huge orchestra the composer employs. There are, it is true, noisy moments in the work, a notable one being the scene of the murder of Egisthus; for the most part, however, Strauss, like Berlioz, uses his vast array of instruments with extraordinary skill and discretion. He aims at special colouring, or at contrast, as, for instance, in the use of the brass wind in the scene between Elektra and Orestes.

A word must be said about the realism

of the work. From Bach and Handel onward all great composers have indulged in such devices; in Strauss's music, however, they are perhaps too obvious; or, to put it another way, the music at the moment is not characteristic enough to engage chief attention. Then the influence of Wagner is felt, and especially when the music is more lyrical than dramatic, as when Elektra expresses her joy at her brother's decision to fulfil his mission, and again in the striking pean at the close of the work.

Some of the finest dramatic music is devoted to Elektra's appeal to the shade of Agamemnon, also to Chrysothemis. Considering the work as a whole, we regard it as impressive. Yet we feel that, as 'Elektra' is greater than 'Salomé,' so one day we may expect a still finer work from the composer—one in which there will be a stronger blend of intellect and emotion, and in which the art is perfectly concealed.

The performance was excellent. Miss Edyth Walker, whose task was indeed heavy, displayed histrionic ability. She has a fine voice, and though she had many high notes to sing, and against a powerful orchestra, her tone was always of pure quality. Madame Mildenburg (Klytenestra) and Miss Frances Rosa (Chrysothemis) also deserve high praise. Herr Weidemann as Orestes was stately both in voice and demeanour. The orchestral playing was magnificent, and Mr. Beecham conducted with striking ability.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Frederick Delius's 'Village Romeo and Juliet' was performed for the first time in England. A good number of his works have been heard in the concert-room, and certain peculiarities have as a rule marred the general effect; yet we have always recognized power, feeling, and, above all, sincerity in the music; and further, that the composer has been more successful, in an artistic sense, in his instrumental than in his vocal works. In his libretto Mr. Delius has not been happy. When his work was produced at Berlin three years ago, it was named a music drama, but on the theatre bills as an "Idyl in einem Vorspiel und fünf Bildern"—the latter a more appropriate title. But at Covent Garden the former has been selected. The libretto, written apparently by Mr. Delius, is based on Gottfried Keller's short story 'Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe.'

The plot may be briefly described. Sali and Vrenchen are the son and daughter respectively of Manz and Marti, two farmers who are at variance respecting a waste strip of land lying between their acres. By the time the children have grown up, a lawsuit has reduced their parents to beggary. But Sali and Vrenchen love each other, and in Act I., against the wish of the parents, they meet and exchange vows. A "Black Fiddler," the real owner of the waste strip, appears on the scene, and utters words of ill omen.

In Act II. Sali and Vrenchen again meet in the now desolate cottage of the girl's father. They sing of their love, and finally, falling asleep, dream that they are being married in the old church of Seldwyla.

Up to the church scene, with the exception of the brief prologue, in which the parents are seen for the first and last time, the lovers alone occupy the stage, and the main interest lies in the orchestra, for Sali and Vrenchen only utter, as it were, ejaculations. It seems as if for the symphonic music, much of which is emotional and beautiful, mere dumb show on the stage would suffice. The dream of the lovers is objectively presented. Here, although there is some very effective writing, the fact that it is dream music might have been more clearly suggested.

In Act III. Sali and Vrenchen go to spend a happy day at the great fair at Berghald. In this scene there is plenty of bustle and noise. The realism, both in the stage picture and the music, might prove effective, if only there had been a strong contrast in the parts played by the lovers.

The final scene with the Fiddler and the four vagabonds, ending with the death of the lovers, atones for much that is unsatisfactory in the previous portions of the work. It was, indeed, the only part of the libretto which really gave the composer an opportunity of displaying his power as a musician, and his dramatic instinct. The death-duet of the lovers is noble and impassioned.

The performance was on the whole good. Miss Ruth Vincent and Mr. Walter Hyde, the Vrenchen and Sali, both deserve praise. Mr. Thomas Beecham conducted.

Musical Gossip.

DR. PERCY CARTER BUCK, Director of Music at Harrow, has been elected Professor of Music in the University of Dublin in the place of Dr. Prout. He is an Irishman, a Mus.Doc. of Oxford and well known as an examiner, lecturer, and composer.

YESTERDAY week a performance of Gluck's 'Iphigenia in Tauris' was given at His Majesty's Theatre by the students of the Royal College of Music, under the direction of Sir Charles Stanford, who once again selected a work which is not to be heard at Covent Garden. Miss Viola Tree impersonated Iphigenia. Her declamatory singing showed intelligence, and her acting was good. Mr. Jamieson Dodds as Orestes was successful. The bright, fresh voices of the choir were heard to advantage in the choral music.

HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL will play Beethoven's E flat Concerto on March 12th, the first of three extra Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall. The programme will include Saint-Saëns's Symphony in C minor, No. 3, which was dedicated by the composer to the Philharmonic Society, and produced at St. James's Hall under his direction in 1886.

A CONCERT will be given by the Oxford House Choral Society and Orchestra and the Excelsior Boys' Choir, under the direction of Mr. Cuthbert Kelly, at Queen's Hall on March 8th.

FOLLOWING a suggestion by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood, a special Arne Concert is to be given by the Sunday Concert Society at Queen's Hall on March 13th, in commemoration of the bicentenary of Arne's birth (March 12th, 1710). The outstanding feature of the concert will be 'Rule, Britannia,' expressly rescored for the occasion by Mr. Henry J. Wood; and some of Arne's best songs will be sung. It has been pointed out by Dr. Flood that the first public performance of 'Rule, Britannia,' was in Dublin, when Arne himself conducted 'Alfred,' on March 10th, 1743-4. The programme-book will contain notes by Dr. W. H. Cummings on the history of 'Rule, Britannia,' and Arne's songs; also a portrait of Arne, a reproduction from an oil painting by John Zoffany.

THE third (January 26th) of four Historica Concerts given in the University Class-Room Edinburgh, was devoted to Schumann's pianoforte compositions and songs of the years 1829-40, in commemoration of the centenary of the composer's birth. Miss Fanny Davies was the pianist, and Miss Jean Waterston the singer. 'Young Schumann' was the title of Prof. Niecks's brief introductory essay in the programme-book.

IN the programme-book prepared by Dr. Erich Prieger for a concert given by the Rosé Quartet, which took place in the Beethovenhalle, Bonn, on the 5th inst., there is an interesting and hitherto unpublished letter written by Robert Schumann on February 6th, 1854, to Dr. Richard Pohl, one of the stoutest champions of the then new Liszt-Wagner school. Pohl had sent Schumann his pamphlet 'Das Karlsruher Musikfest im Oktober, 1853,' published under his pseudonym "Hoplit." Schumann, after thanking him for his letter and news, says:—

"I always like to speak straight out, and tell, as my conscience dictates, the truth to those with whom for many years I have been on intimate terms. I had not the least idea that you were Hoplit; for I am not particularly in harmony with his and his party's Liszt-Wagnerian enthusiasm. Those whom you consider musicians of the future, I consider musicians of the present; while those whom you regard as musicians of the past (Bach, Handel, Beethoven) appear to me the best musicians of the future."

HISTORY offers many instances of the failure of composers to appreciate the artwork of their contemporaries; but in some cases jealousy may have prevented them from expressing their real thoughts. A saying of Méhul is quoted in an article on musical criticism of the last century, by M. Raymond Bouyer, in *Le Ménestrel* of the 19th inst., which shows, at any rate, how frank one composer was. It runs thus: "Les succès des autres me font mal, et je l'avoue pour l'expliquer en le disant."

THE musical library of M. Jean Baptiste Weckerlin, which is rich in rare and interesting books, will be sold by auction at Herr C. G. Boerner's shop at Leipsic on March 10th and following days. An elaborate illustrated catalogue has been issued.

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PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SAT. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. (except Friday). Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON. Miss Johanna Stockmar's Planoforte Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
TUES. Miss Fanny Littmann's Concert, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
Mr. Alfred Cortot's Planoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
Miss May Harrison's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
WED. Misses Florence Schmidt and Elsie Hall's Vocal and Planoforte Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
QUEEN'S CHAMBER SOCIETY, 3, Queen's Hall.
Miss May Fuselli's Concert, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
London Chamber Concert Association, 8.30, Suffolk Street.
THUR. Mrs. Swinton's Vocal Recital, 9.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Miss Polynexa Fletcher's Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
Mr. Herbert Fryer's Planoforte Recital, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
Chappell Ballad Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
Miss Elena Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

DUKE OF YORK'S REPERTORY THEATRE.—
Justice: a Tragedy in Four Acts. By John Galsworthy.—*Misalliance: a Debate in One Sitting.* By Bernard Shaw.

HERE is realism which is wonderful enough in its transference of life's actualities to the stage, yet, perhaps, just falls short of being great art. It appeals to the connoisseur of technique by its brilliant stagecraft, to the student of social problems by its thoughtful survey of the conditions of English justice, to the playgoer in so far as it depicts poignantly the gradual demoralization of a character led into crime at once by its weakness and its redeeming virtue; but only too rarely—just in one scene, to be precise—does it stir and uplift the imagination. Life is here shown too much in the state of crude ore; it has not been fused sufficiently in the mind of the artist.

Mr. Galsworthy has chosen, perhaps of set purpose, a commonplace case, and when he has lavished on it all his powers of pathos and analysis and impartial judgment, it remains commonplace still. William Falder, the clerk who commits forgery, undergoes the ordeal of a public trial, and serves his sentence in prison, and, when given another chance by his old firm, cannot take advantage of it, and escapes from the further clutches of the law by committing suicide, is in himself a weak and ordinary criminal, except that he has nerves. His love entanglement with the married woman, to save whom from a drunken husband he commits his crime, is made so drab and almost spiritless an affair; the scene of the trial and the tragic conclusion of the tale are kept so uniformly and studiously on the plane of common experience, that we follow the whole history with gloomy acquiescence, and feel it to be no less true, and not so very much more inspiring, than a newspaper record would be. It is wonderfully life-like, natural from first to last, free from exaggeration or bias, a tragedy affecting in its very sobriety and restraint; but somehow one misses the transfiguring touch: the hero is not so typical of his class, or so exceptional in his surroundings, as to justify his being used as the basis of an indictment of the ruthless uniformity of our system of penal justice.

There is one scene, however, which thrills the spectator by its horror. Imagine a prison cell, bare, grim, narrow, dimly lighted, with a truckle-bed, a stool, and a few metal vessels as its only furniture. Within is discovered the young convict-clerk about whose mental state the authorities of the prison are already exercised. Night has come, and he is feeling all the tortures of solitary confinement. His twitching fingers trace by inches the length of his cubicle; he paces like a caged beast the narrow limits of his cell. Up and down he goes, his hand pressing as it were his disordered brains. At last he flings himself distraught against the locked door. Suddenly he hears a knock from a neighbouring cell. For a moment he hesitates; then he batters at his door, bangs twice, bangs three times, hammers at it in a frenzy of repeated strokes, and on that picture the curtain descends.

It is here—in a scene where not a word is spoken, and where the whole action lasts but for a few minutes—that the dramatist achieves more than in all his elaborate representations of a solicitor's office or a criminal law-court. But this maddened creature is hardly the same being as the clerk before or after imprisonment; for a moment he typifies humanity robbed of its freedom, he is something beyond and above himself. Compared with that moment the setting of the trial, exact as it is, has merely a photographic merit. The way in which such a tedious business is summarized challenges admiration; the stage-management (it is Mr. Granville Barker's) of the act is superb, its most masterly effect being the slow lighting-up of the court, as the light from the windows fails. Every actor in the scene, from Mr. Dion Boucicault as judge and Mr. Bryant as counsel for the defence downwards, speaks as the characters thus portrayed would in real life. Yet it is the scene in the cell which rises to the heights of tragic passion.

Some will object to the division of the third act into detached scenes as destroying the compactness of the drama, but the device helps enormously in getting the "atmosphere" of our penal system, in showing how much kindlier and more humane the officials are than the law they carry out, in emphasizing the thesis that justice does not discriminate between offenders, and, even in the process of deterring, encourages rather than cures vice. Mr. Galsworthy, indeed, is nothing if not fair; he makes the very firm which his clerk has robbed consist of good-natured principals, and in this office of theirs he places a head clerk whom not twenty years' experience of the law has robbed of tenderness and charity. A Dickensian character, he lightens the gloom of the tragedy. The clerk is no victim of conspiracy; human nature, even in these surroundings, is decent. Impartiality is the very strength of Mr. Galsworthy's treatment, but on the other hand it tends to produce in an audience a certain feeling of depression. Art surely should do something more than reflect life faithfully;

fully; it should bring out its harmonies, throw some light on its puzzles. Mr. Galsworthy seems precluded from this function of the artist by a creed of pessimism, and so this tragedy of his is too confined and individual in its interest to make a wide appeal. It is fine, vigorous work—a play every one anxious to see a live English drama should make a point of witnessing, but it is not the best thing Mr. Galsworthy has it in him to do.

Mr. Shaw's description of his piece is correct; but it is difficult to say what the debate is all about. Here we have a set of persons, mainly recruited from the well-to-do classes, sitting about like Christy Minstrels, and talking, talking, talking! Their talk ranges over a variety of topics—from Mr. Kipling and the Empire to the Bible and Mr. Chesterton; from Free Libraries to the Superman theory; from democracy, which is compared with some books that read better than they look, to woman's demand for emancipation, and a clerk's ravings against capitalistic tyranny. But for the first time on record Mr. Shaw fails to show any advance on himself—fails to get a central thought into a "play." Woman pursuing her predestined mate and prey, man; the uneasy relations of parents and children of to-day; a scission of the burlesque heroes of the Socialist orator—these are the main ideas of Mr. Shaw's new debate, and, needless to say, they are all, with the possible exception of the clerk's diatribe, but variations on old themes.

It must be admitted that Mr. Shaw's new dramatic form of conversation is not developing very well. 'Misalliance' is divided, by its author's indulgence, into three unequal parts, and of these the first is rather dull and overloaded with idle chatter. An unlicked cub and his father, who is a distinguished administrator; the practical son of a trader of imagination, and that merchant himself, a man full of second-hand notions that he has derived from books; his wife, old-fashioned and charming, and his daughter, new-fashioned and a vixen—these people talk amusingly enough, but at inordinate length.

A new element enters the "debate" in the second part with the introduction of an aeroplane and the arrival of a young man, who might be John Tanner, and a Polish lady who is an acrobat very proud of her strength. The idealistic merchant soon gives signs of admiring the strong woman, and his daughter with lightning quickness marks down the aeronaut as her quarry. But still, despite a certain clash of character which Mr. Shaw has had too much stage experience to be able to avoid, we have so far had next to nothing like the essentials of drama.

Suddenly, with the irruption of a novel character, the pace begins to quicken, and we are plunged into rollicking farce. With the appearance of a boy-clerk, determined to wreak vengeance on the wealthy trader for what he calls his mother's shame, we have, so to speak, a gust of fresh air blown across the stage. Mr. Shaw is always at his best in the mock-

serious vein. His best-made plays have always been travesties, or in the style of caricature, and from the entry of the clerk upon his sentimental mission fun and frolic prevail.

It cannot be said that Mr. Shaw's interpreters have to thank him this time for very sympathetic parts. His debaters are mostly an unpleasant set. Miss Florence Haydon's Victorian dame is refreshing in her simplicity. Miss Lena Ashwell makes the Polish woman acrobat who is so disdainful of sex-weakness stand head and shoulders above her comrades by sheer dint of personality, and she is the most silent member of the company, being left to stand mute at one time for a quarter of an hour. Miss Miriam Lewes brings out the vixenish side of the heroine; and Mr. Bryant is manly and easy as the girl's calculating lover. Both Mr. Donald Calthrop and Mr. Heggie (the latter extremely good as the Socialist clerk) have to represent youths who are hysterical to the verge of epilepsy. There is, indeed, a suggestion of eccentricity, not to say madness, about too many of these puppets when once they are set in motion.

Still, it is a light enough entertainment, one of the flimsiest cobwebs of a play its author has ever invented; and with its wit and persiflage, and its many moments of gaiety, it furnishes a striking contrast to the grim drama of 'Justice.'

Dramatic Gossip.

WE are sorry to notice the death on Sunday last, at Newcastle, of Mr. Robb Harwood, who had made a success as Capt. Hook in 'Peter Pan.' Mr. Harwood began his stage experience as a child, being the son of a well-known actor at Astley's, and had played numerous parts with Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, Sir John Hare, Mr. Bourchier, and others. A versatile actor, he displayed his humour to advantage in grotesque parts.

THE SICILIAN PLAYERS are once more in London, and their art is as ingenuous in its very sophistication, and as full-blooded as ever. The charm of Signor Grasso and his comrades to the phlegmatic Englishman consists in the contrast between the apparent unrestraint of these actors and our national reserve. But it would be a mistake to suppose that they are not self-conscious. They can pass in a moment from pathos to farce; they bow to applause in the middle of a scene; and, despite the tempestuous energy they put into their acting, they show plainly their recognition that it is only make-believe.

THEY made their reappearance at the Lyric last Tuesday night in 'Feudalism,' in which Signor Grasso, the finest actor of them all, obtains such splendid opportunities for the display of grief and mad passion. Signora Aguglia, a strangely magnetic actress, is no longer a member of the company; but her place is filled by a more than efficient substitute. The new-comer, Signora Bragaglia, has an uncommon command of pathos and dignity, and possesses far more refinement of style.

MISS ELIZABETH BAKER writes:—

"My attention has been called to your description of my play 'Chains' as a 'prize problem play.' I wish to point out, however, that it was never entered for any competition. The play was submitted for reading in the usual way, and taken by Mr. Frohman after its production by the Play Actors."

THE hall of Clifford's Inn has been fitly chosen for the performance of 'The Prodigious and Lamentable History of Doctor Johannes Faust,' the old German Puppet Play, to be produced next month by members of the Ilkley University Extension Centre, who have already played it successfully in the North. A translation of Simrock's version will be used, and the play will be preceded by an address on the Faust legend from Mr. P. H. Wicksteed.

FOUR performances have been arranged, two each on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday, March 7th and 8th. Miss Beaumont, 15, Alexandra Mansions, Chelsea, is acting as secretary to the Committee responsible for the production.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—P. C.—A. S. P.—A. G. W.—Received.

H. E. (Wien).—Not given, according to our rule.

W. H. H.—Too late.

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